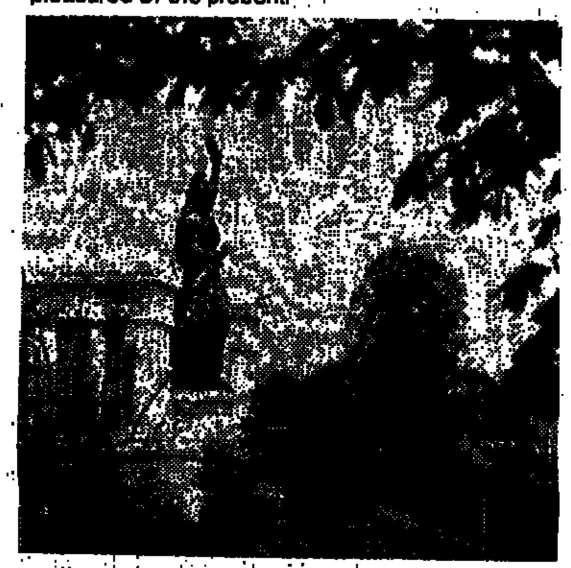


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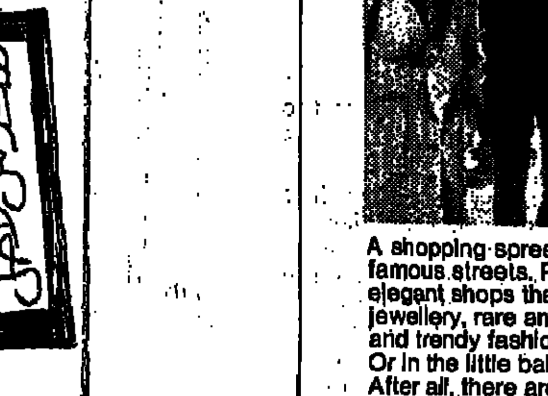
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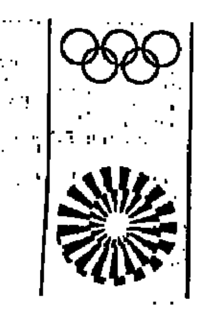


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 29 July 1971
Tenth Year - No. 485 - By air

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Nixon's new China policy shows courage but it has its risks

The reaction to President Nixon's annoucement of his intention to visit China in the near future has ranged widely, from applause and approval to scepticism and rejection.

The President has linked his unusual and undoubtedly bold move with the declaration that this will be a visit for peace, "peace not only for our generation but for future generations in the world we all live in together."

As far as the distant future is concerned there is a high degree of probability in this angle as seen by Mr Nixon. An end to decades of confrontation between the United States and China will rid the world of a further cradle of conflict.

But a long and arduous path must be negotiated before relations between Washington and Peking return to normal. In the past American public opinion has been primed against Peking to such an extent that the change cannot be brought about overnight.

It is not only the domestic situation, either. The foreign policy constellation arising from the President's initiative is even further-reaching.

The about-turn in ties between Washington and Peking may no doubt result in a swifter and more acceptable solution to the conflict in Indo-China but the United States not only has commitments in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Its links and ties with other South-East Asian countries are even closer and more intensive.

Formosa is, of course, the prime example but countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia also have a close relationship with the United States and initial reactions in these countries clearly indicate that they were prepared poorly if at all for Mr Nixon's new China policy.

The change in relations between China and the United States will also strongly affect Japan. The restraint Premier Sato has maintained in respect of the desire to recognise Peking that is widespread all over Japan is due in part to consideration for the United States.

Japan is competing with China for supremacy in South-East Asia. Rapprochement between Peking and Washington is bound to cast a shadow on relations between the United States and Japan.

President Nixon's China policy is bound first and foremost, however, to foster nervousness, not to say panic, on the part of the Soviet Union.

Moscow's commentaries on the so-called ping pong diplomacy were critical indeed. The Soviet Union accused the Chinese of wanting to safeguard the Soviet front by coming to terms with Washington.

Tension between Peking and Moscow in recent years has doubtless been largely responsible for the superpowers Russia and America getting together round the conference table.

It is a moot question whether the progress made in the Salt or Berlin talks or indeed the Kremlin's new approach towards this country would have come about so swiftly had it not been for the blood shed on the Sino-Soviet frontier two years ago.

The Soviet Union can hardly be afraid of anything more than of a return to normal in relations between the United States and China. The latest turn in relations between Peking and Washington could well delay negotiations in progress with the Soviet Union, negotiations launched by President Nixon himself.

The Soviet Union will certainly adopt a tougher approach than in the past. There can be no precluding the danger of setbacks.

Mr Nixon's China policy shows courage but there must be no underestimating the risks it involves. The era of peace the President would like to usher in will doubtless be preceded by a period of unrest.

Heinz Verfürth
(Handelsblatt, 19 July 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE



FDP strategy conference

Free Democratic leaders met in Bonn for confidential talks on 18 July to agree on policy guidelines for this autumn's Freiburg party conference. The talks, dealing mainly with social and welfare policy, were attended (from left to right) by Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl, Foreign Minister and party chairman Walter Scheel and his two deputies, *parliamentary party leader Wolfgang Mischnick and Minister of the Interior* Hans-Dietrich Genscher. (Photo: dpa)

President's visit will ease path to solve Asian problems

No matter how far clues can be traced back into the past and no matter how much the signs have multiplied of late the announcement that President Nixon proposes to visit Peking comes as a sensation.

In the wake of minor moves such as easing of trade and travel restrictions, cautious statements and table tennis ties Washington and Peking have decided, as it were, on a great leap forwards in the form of a fundamental change in mutual relations.

A visit to mainland China by an American President cannot be interpreted as other than a far-reaching and decisive move.

A decade ago when the first tentative approaches were made Mr Nixon reckoned that peace-loving nations would be making fools of themselves by offering Red China membership of the United Nations.

Since then there have been many changes for both countries both in America and in China and a review of these changes, ranging from the American experience in South-East Asia and the abandonment of the cultural revolution in China to developments in Sino-Soviet relations, is tantamount to a review of the stages of the development that has led to the move that is now envisaged.

The technique that is now intended to lead to rapprochement is in keeping with the political customs of the age. The visit of an American President, head of state and government rolled into one, is something so spectacular that it would seem at one fell swoop to overcome the many serious problems that immediately come to mind.

What, for one, is to become of Taiwan? What, for that matter, of Saigon, which America, despite its withdrawal plans, does not intend to hand over to Hanoi?

The annoucement that the forthcoming visit is intended as a major peace gesture does not for a moment solve any of the many problems. Yet in some way or other, often quite directly, they are all connected with the problem of Sino-American relations.

Both sides will no doubt feel, each in their own way, that the problems will now prove easier of solution. This, of course, is the advantage of normal diplomatic relations.

In itself this prospect cannot but be welcomed even though the almost violent expedient of the Presidential visit may have come as something of a shock.

The response in East Asia conveys a clear idea of the importance of President Nixon's announcement.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 July 1971)

New U.S. China policy gives Bonn greater international leeway

President Nixon's historic decision has come as a bombshell in the middle of Bonn's summer recess. Even if the entire Cabinet had been in session on the Rhine its reaction would hardly have differed from that voiced by the government spokesman.

In terms of long-range policy planning, however, this major change in relations between Washington and Peking cannot pass unnoticed.

This country trades quite extensively with China but there have not as yet been genuine political exchanges. As regards diplomatic ties, for instance, Bonn is by no means in the same position as Washington, which is not compelled to set such store by relations with Moscow as is this country.

At the present juncture it would be unrealistic to think in terms of solving outstanding problems with the Russians by means of closer contacts with the Chinese.

Coordination between Washington and Peking puts Moscow above all in a new and more difficult position. It is now increasingly clearer why the Soviet Union is bent on solving to its own satisfaction but as soon as possible such problems as exist on its western periphery. This, of course, presents Bonn with an opportunity of benefiting accordingly.

On the other hand China and America will not become bosom pals overnight. Bonn must nonetheless think in terms of Washington and Peking in future no longer being at loggerheads.

This hostility has so far been only to

Continued on page 2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Americans view sympathetically latest Hanoi proposals



For the first time in three years of Paris peace talks the Americans have not felt obliged to reject outright a negotiation proposal made by their Communist opponents.

Unlike its four predecessors the seven-point plan proposed on 1 July by Madame Binh, leader of the Vietcong delegation, contains a bait so ideally suited to the latest statements by President Nixon and war-weariness in the United States that the Americans can hardly fail to bite.

President Nixon has made the withdrawal of all American troops from the South Vietnamese theatre dependent first and foremost on the prior release of POWs. The Vietcong have made this seem a possibility.

Mr Nixon also called for a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and presupposed the success of his Vietnamisation programme designed to ensure that the South Vietnamese are able to look after their own defence.

Madame Binh's proposals clearly rule this balanced programme out and interviews given by the leaders of the Communist delegation have meanwhile made it easier to interpret the Vietcong proposals.

The division of Madame Binh's proposals into two parts, one dealing with the military problems, the other with the political future of South Vietnam, has come as a particular surprise.

This distinction between the two aspects, a negotiation tactic long demanded by the Americans, would make it possible for the United States to withdraw and US prisoners of war to be released even without the negotiation of a political settlement.

Negotiations on America's military commitments would then be conducted between the United States and North Vietnam, leaving the drafting of a political settlement to the Vietcong and the representatives of South Vietnam.

The offer to link US withdrawal with simultaneous release of POWs is another new development amounting to a concession to the Americans.

The cloven hoof is the conditions on which the Communists insist. Vietnamisation of the war must be abandoned and *all* American troops must be withdrawn.

Le Duc Tho, the eminence grise of the Communist delegations in Paris, has since made it clear in an interview with the *New York Times* what he takes this to mean.

The Americans must pull out not only all their regular forces but also their military advisers serving with the South Vietnamese army. America must also refrain from making use of the Seventh Fleet and its bomber squadrons stationed in Thailand.

It is as yet not clear whether all aid for the South Vietnamese army must also be brought to a halt.

Since there is no mention of a North Vietnamese withdrawal from the South the outcome would, come what may, be an armistice between the Americans and the Communists with the South Vietnamese being left to their own devices.

Thus the only concession is the release of 400 American prisoners of war.

Madame Binh's political proposals, contained in points two to seven of her package, have so far been paid relatively little attention in comparison with the military considerations.

In addition to unacceptable demands such as US reparations and total abandonment of the Vietnamisation programme they contain details that amount to serious changes in the Communist line.

The Vietcong may, for instance, continue to insist that the US government lend no support whatsoever to the Thieu puppet regime.

Yet prominent Saigon politicians now appear to merit inclusion for the first time in the coalition government consisting of representatives of the Vietcong and the South Vietnamese neutralists for which the Communists have long called.

In the past the disappearance from the political scene of President Thieu, Vice-President Ky and Premier Khiem has been demanded. Now bogyman Thieu is alone in being termed unacceptable.

A political solution is to be achieved in three stages. Political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam are by various means, a term which can be taken to mean talks between the present Saigon regime minus Thieu and the Vietcong, to form a neutralist government which, after further negotiations, is to include representatives of the Vietcong.

The government of national unity formed in this way is then to set the scene for free elections and finally to embark on a programme of gradual reunification with the North.

None of all this is new but nuances of the text and its interpretation by Communist delegates make it appear right to assume that in view of this autumn's elections in South Vietnam a little more political leeway than in the past is to be allowed the neutralist wing, headed by Presidential candidate Minh and such members of the present government as are prepared to part company with President Thieu (Vice-President Ky, for instance).

Madame Binh's proposals certainly contain points that deserve discussion and the political complex is the more interesting.

All depends, however, on the Americans being prepared to drop President Thieu, on whom their hopes of making the Vietnamisation programme a success have so far depended.

In return they might, perhaps, be able to secure guarantees of a reasonably stable neutral status for South Vietnam. Since Madame Binh's proposals are a catalogue of maximum demands this idea is not, of course, included at present.

Even now there are points in the Vietcong draft at which the future of South Vietnam appears to be viewed more in terms of the independent Third World than as a satellite subject to the dictates of Hanoi.

It remains to be seen whether this is merely a rose-tinted view or a political reality among the various currents of opinion within the Vietcong.

Reinhardt O. Häcker

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

International leeway

Continued from page 1

Moscow's advantage. Washington can now sound a more confident note in dealings with the Soviet Union, secure in the knowledge that the Vietnam war will come to a conclusion in the foreseeable future.

The dialogue between the two superpowers that have so far dominated world affairs has now become a three-cornered talk. This may not have made Bonn more of a heavyweight but it has provided this country with greater political leeway, leeway that must be put to good use as soon as possible.

Hans Leymann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 17 July 1971)

Representation of West Berlin abroad is a tricky one

One of the trickiest outstanding problems in the present Berlin talks, State Department sources note, is the representation of West Berlin abroad.

There has been no denial of reports that one of the topics discussed by Chancellor Brandt and President Nixon in Washington last month was the establishment of a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin.

Detailed comment is not forthcoming in response to objections that this would evidently amount to acceptance of a solution presupposing the existence of three separate political entities on German soil.

All sources of information are agreed that the Four Powers have so far been unable to reach agreement on the formulation of their basic legal principles in respect of rights and duties in Berlin and that this aspect will not be dealt with in the expected Berlin treaty.

By means of this device the rights and claims of all concerned except the Germans themselves are not affected in any way, so leaving the road clear for separate agreements on a pragmatic basis in respect of access, the city's political ties with Bonn and improvements in relations between the two halves of the city.

As regards mutual balanced force reductions talks between Nato and the Warsaw Pact are felt to be unlikely prior to the Nato conference in Brussels next December.

Nato has yet to agree on its approach and none of the various possibilities going beyond a token five-per-cent troop cut particularly appeals to the United States.

Senator Mike Mansfield has had more to say about American troop withdrawals. In talks with the Press he lashed out at the luxurious life and costly apparatus of the Seventh Army in Europe in particular.

The Roman legions, he said, had remained fighting fit and held the Rhine as long as they were stationed away from their families. As soon as they had settled down with wives and families their fighting spirit had gone by the board.

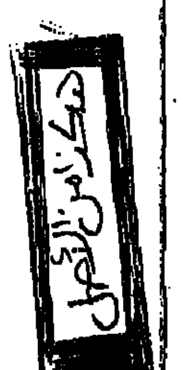
The same, he concluded, applies to the Seventh Army. "Its fighting force is bound to appear questionable as soon as families appear on the scene."

He will probably renew his call for a cut in US troop strength in Europe later this year in the Senate. Europe, he comments, must come to realise that the burden is too great for the United States.

US forces in Europe must be reduced step by step to first two divisions and then one, as recommended by President Eisenhower. Senator Mike Mansfield makes it clear, however, that he is thinking in terms of a phase-out over a period of five years or so.

Marlene Manthey

(Kieler Nachrichten, 10 July 1970)



China is prepared to take part in a conference on Indo-China, a political offensive on Peking's part that is designed to complement Hanoi's political advance.

China willing to pursue talks on Indo-China

Le Duc Tho, special adviser to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has advocated in no uncertain terms a resumption of the work of the Geneva conference.

He emphasises that peace terms are attainable on the basis of the 1954 agreement and went on to explain the sevenpoint plan submitted by Mme. Binh of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government.

On 1 July the female head of the Vietcong delegation made it known that North Vietnam aimed at maintaining strict neutrality should the Vietnam war come to an end.

This formula tacitly indicated the advocacy of a similar political solution for South Vietnam.

The statements made by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to the leader of the Australian Opposition to the effect that China will not stand in the way of a new Geneva conference allow of only one conclusion. Mao's China is also in favour of a neutral Indo-China.

There can be no objection to this aim in itself but support for it is tantamount to support for the North Vietnamese timetable for further steps in the direction of an end to the war that suits the Reds.

Hanoi would like to make arrangements for a conference as soon as possible and certainly before the South Vietnamese Presidential elections in October, the aim being to bring psychological pressure to bear on the Thieu administration in Saigon.

For the Nixon administration this timetable is more than unpleasant. President Nixon would prefer to postpone all major decisions until his own re-election.

Then, and then only, would General Thieu definitely be back at the helm in Saigon, and General Thieu is the guarantor of progressive Vietnamisation.

Conservatives at home would then also be unable to accuse Mr Nixon in the course of his election campaign of inaugurating a programme of virtual capitulation.

The rebellious Left on the US home front would, on the other hand, prefer an even swifter withdrawal.

Either way the entire process has got out of hand. The other side has also offered the President a tempting bait in the form of the release of all American prisoners of war on the announcement of a final date by which America is to have withdrawn from South Vietnam.

In terms of black and white President Nixon is faced by the dilemma of whether to opt for the humanitarian gesture of freeing American POWs or to accord priority to the statesmanlike consideration of not jeopardising the success of Vietnamisation.

The world is tensely awaiting a reaction from San Clemente.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 July 1971)

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EUROPE

European Socialist parties and trade unionists hold congresses in Brussels

"We must march onwards towards the United States of Europe, but via detours if necessary," said Herbert Wehner in the last week of June at the congress of the Social Democratic and Socialist parties of the European Economic Community countries, held in Brussels.

At about the same time and likewise in Brussels Otto Brenner was at the meeting for the foundation of the "European Metalworkers Trade Union Federation of the Community". He said: "The kind of thinking that is typical of a nation-state belongs in our opinion to days gone by. The time is right for the United States of Europe. The Europe of fatherlands such as General de Gaulle envisaged is no solution."

Both congresses aimed at the same goal – strengthening the socialist leftwing of the EEC. The fact that they came simultaneously, however, was in fact coincidental.

At both congresses "the Germans" were the most influential group on account of their strong organisations, but Iron Otto and Volcanic Herbert went out of their way to play down the power they held and bring it to bear only behind the scenes.

And at both congresses the unhealthy ideological splintering of the Western European left-wing is once again very clear. In the other EEC countries it has made all unity well nigh impossible.

Therefore at the two congresses the *main battle was for effect*ive slogans and tactics, *rather than* any definite aim in mind.

But the parallels go no further. In the case of the Free and Socialist metalworkers unions the decision to unite into a federation on an EEC level was a fait accompli.

And it was also agreed in adavance that after the projected union between the left-wing socialists and the communist-influenced trade unions of Italy next year the door would be open for the communist wing of the metalworkers in the most southerly EEC as much as for the Christian metalworkers unions.

Otto Brenner who is backed up by the non-party example IG Metall does not see any demarcation disputes especially as he stressed in his policy speech the time for a "European wage scale policy" is not yet ripe.

Calmly he told his Latin colleagues in the metalworking industry who were calling for "communal activities" that they should heed the realities. Wage scale legislation and hence the tasks of trade unions in the individual EEC countries are still diverse.

The changes that were called for in a draft plan to the capitalist system in the EEC appear to the father figure of West German metalworkers equal to a pragmatic extension of the West German scheme of worker participation to the other EEC countries. And Otto Brenner is clear in his mind that this too will take a while.

Herbert Wehner, on the other hand, fought at the congress of the socialist parties against the Duch Hotspurs who were aiming at setting up a "European Socialist Union" on an EEC level.

The father of the Bad Godesberg programme could see the position of the SPD in Bonn endangered if it were under an EEC roof with the socialist parties of Italy and France whose relationship to the Communists is by no means clearly defined.

Too much cordiality with the "popular front" Socialists in the southern EEC countries could cost the Social Democrats in Bonn votes at the next general election.

It was finally decided to consider a reform of the Luxemburg liaison bureau of the socialist parties and Alfred Mozer, the former chief of the Cabinet of EEC Agriculutral Commissioner Sicco Mansholt, was asked to produce a report.

Whereas the metalworkers trade unionists could calmly base all their calculations on an alliance with metalworkers unions in Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire when these countries join the EEC, for the Socialists the main consideration was to put out political enticements to their brother parties in northers Europe to make them actually want to join.

It is only in the British Labour Party but also on the left-wing in Eire, Norway and Denmark that hesitation has to be overcome.

In this context Herbert Wehner not only launched out against the Dutch defenders of supra-nationality, but also said that the Western European alliance should never develop into a "bloc against other blocs".

Herbert Wehner steered the same course as the French Socialists whose spokesman, M. Vals, described the theses of the Gaullist head of state Georges Pompidou for a gradual development into a confederation as well worth considering.

In a resolution directly aimed at socialist opponents of entry in the four applicant countries the EEC Socialists described the results of entry negotiations so far as a fair basis. And then they appealed to the sense of duty of their brothers in the north. After the extension of the EEC the Socialists could work far more effectively towards common aims, more just division of incomes and wealth, democratic controls of conomic power-concentrations etc.

And then another resolution was passed in which every form of European integration that simply and solely aimed at forming a confederation was rejected.

The tussles and struggles at both congresses demonstrated how difficult it is for the organised forces of the European Left to get to grips with the problem of integration.

Despite a long international tradition the more or less vague long-term aims appear just as empty as the many rubrics. Watchwords such as "Federated state" or "confederation" and "alteration of the capitalist system" or "democratisation of society" arouse far different ideas in the minds of the Italians and French than they do among the Germans and the Dutch or Britain and Norway, on account of the differing historical experiences in each country and the vast differences in the social setup in these countries which still exists.

The metalworkers trade unionists are quite a way ahead of the socialist politicians in the specification of their aims in "theses on the strategy of metalworkers trade unions in Europe".

Should we not have expected that the congress of European socialist parties would place great stress on an intensive discussion about the extremely complex problem of how the processes of decision-making within the Community should be subjected to democratic control?

In what way can the European Parliament be brought to exercise a truly parliamentary for function?

The question of a gradual decline in power of national parliaments by the delegation on increasing powers of decision to the European Council of Ministers concerns everyone who is involved with a serious consideration of democracy on the one hand and European integration on the other.

It is not that this problem was hushed up at the Brussels party congress. But not enough emphasis was placed on the necessity of arriving at a specific and realistic solution.

Certainly it is fair to argue that we must first and foremost wait for the entry of the four new EEC members and not create new difficulties for those people in Britain, Denmark, Eire and Norway who favour entry into the Common Market.

*But it must also be taken into consid*eration that at the moment the French government, at least, is not looking for democratisation. Also a Bonn government headed by Social Democrats is bound morally at least to such a line by specific suggestions of Socialist parties in the other EEC countries.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 July 1971)

EEC member-States strive towards a joint foreign policy

As it is it is difficult – but any other way it is impossible. That is to say a joint European foreign policy of which there has been so much talk in recent times.

It already exists in the form of a few timid initial steps and these have already led to friction within the Six and outside the scope of the Common Market.

The latest instance of this has been the visit of Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to Israel. On the one hand there was discontent in Israel and on the other hand tension between Bonn and Paris.

Nevertheless nothing would be more perverse than to give up now in resignation saying that a communal foreign policy is not possible. The path that has been trodden so far is the right one and seems to be the only one that can be trodden.

What the six Common Market members have undertaken in the way of foreign policy and what they have already partly put into practice is more than meets the eye at first.

One factor can be read from the discussion on the Middle East and the communal Middle East paper, outlines of which have already been released: the intensity of joint efforts and the detailed work that is being carried out.

This is no longer a theoretical discussion – it is far more a case of joint European action.

The range of instruments that is used in all this has been prescribed. It cannot be changed just at will – the European partner countries, the Six and probably soon the Ten, are committed to it.

According to the provisions of the so-called Davignon Plan for foreign policy cooperation which was accepted last year the foreign ministers of the Six have to meet at least once every six months.

The governments are required to consult each other in all important questions of foreign policy. Thus consultations become a matter of necessity and every government can put every foreign policy question up for debate.

So it looks as though in future it will not be possible to speak only on those subjects on which there is agreement within Europe, but all matters will have to be discussed communally no matter how uncomfortable they may be.

That is not all. The directors of the political departments in the individual foreign ministries meet each other at least four times in a year.

The Middle East paper, the substance of which has no role to play in this context, is a product of this work among the directors of the political departments in the European foreign ministries.

It is the aim of this organisation to reach a communal attitude in the EEC at least as far as international organisations are concerned – in the United Nations for instance.

When ambassadors or heads of delegations in the Six – or Ten – no longer speak for themselves but for each other as well their influence will also increase.

Thus occasionally the world may hear here or there something that approaches a joint Eurpean voice on international policies.

Here difficulties arise of course, but that is only natural. It would be wishful thinking to assume that immediately the countries of Europe got together in this way all national interests and differing traditions of foreign policy would immediately dissolve into a higher order of compatibility of their own accord.

To stick to the most recent example: the Middle East policy that France has pursued in the UNO since the Six Day War and its policies towards the countries of the Middle East themselves differ from the policies of the Federal Republic.

In this country Middle East policy remains far more in the background and we have relations of a special kind with Israel.

This is a source of possible danger. A communally agreed foreign policy may run counter to agreements that have been made between a member country of the EEC and another outside country.

There is no simple way out of this. It would not be a simple way out to merely avoid tackling ticklish questions of this kind within the Community because of the possibility of conflicts arising.

This would be the death and burial of the Davignon Plan. But if the Davignon Plan is followed it must be followed to the letter, otherwise how could a joint directive be sent out to ambassadors or delegation leaders and how could one diplomat from one EEC member country claim to have a mandate to speak for the governments of the other five?

At the moment the only help is patience and tenacity. The Six are in an early phase of experiment. This November in Rome the foreign ministers will meet for what is only their third round of consultations.

We should not expect any miracles to come out of this. The governments and foreign ministries must first accustom themselves to the new style. They must come closer to each other step by step.

One essential element in all this is strict confidence which was unfortunately broken in the case of the Middle East paper. But this one breakdown is no evidence against the method as a whole. The Six should not allow themselves to be led astray.

Heinz Murmann

(Handelsblatt, 15 July 1971)

■ THE ARTS

Revealing Oskar Kokoschka portraits at Munich exhibition

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Oskar Kokoschka has described his life and work on a tape-recording, which has now been issued by Bruckmann, admirably introduced by Remigius Netzer.

Kokoschka said about his portrait painting: "When I paint portraits I am not concerned with reproducing the outward appearance of a human being, his rank, or attributes of his spiritual or worldly prominence, or his social background. It is the job of the historian to provide documentation for posterity.

"What shocked society in earlier days about my portraits was that which I tried to envisage in a face, in facial features and expressions in order to convert this into my pictorial language as the summation of a living being reflected in a mental picture. No human being is a still-life, not even a dead one."

These are worthy confessions which must be taken into account with regard to an exhibition in Munich's *Haus der Kunst*, entitled "Oskar Kokoschka, Bildnisse von 1907 bis 1970" (Portraits 1907–1970).

Fifty eight oil paintings, 45 water colours sketches and prints are on exhibition – a considerable selection taken from a considerable life work.

Kokoschka, now 85, has always been a diligent painter and was often completely possessed by his work.

A few characteristic portraits from his youth are missing unfortunately such as that of the researcher Auguste Forel, who seems to be so lost in spiritual worlds. Unfortunately we are also unable to see in Munich the picture of Dr Hermann Schwarzwald, a man who appears to be gazing reflectively at whoever views his picture through his eyeglass.

But in the large central hall there is a whole row of Gedächtnisbilder which could be called classic and which do in fact show the essence of the person who is being portrayed.

There is a portrait in profile of Herwarth Balden, the editor of the magazine *Der Strum*, an intelligent and gifted man who was prepared to carry out fanatical acts and who went to Russia and was never seen or heard of again.

We can read from the portrait of Herwarth Balden that he was somewhat aloof and it was difficult to see through him. It was a spiritual nature that formed this head with its enormous brow. The portrait was painted in 1910.

Many portraits in this hall have a sympathetic; quiet, brownish or bluish tone. The portrait of art collector Marcel von Nemech, painted full front, is grimmer, more aggressive, more brooding. Here we can sense something of the passion of a man who surrounded himself with artistic delicacies such as works by El Greco. It is difficult to read from this dark visage that Nemech is a Hungarian.

Then we are confronted with the silvery grey double portrait of Alma Mahler and Oskar Kokoschka, an intimate picture with brush strokes that have a remarkably fragmentary effect. Does the fragile or even fragmented form indicate that this love was not destined to last long? (How full of contradictions are the statements made by Alma Mahler and the most recent ones by Kokoschka about their relationship to each other!)

Beautiful, a chiselled sketch, that is the (1924), about which Kokoschka's chatter was not always discreet (the catalogue quotes this passage).

An imposing picture in the same gallery is the brightly coloured, impulsive *Selbstbildnis mit gekreuzten Armen* (Self-portrait with arms crossed) dating from 1923, a beacon of colour similar to the "Persian" portrait and that of Gitta Wallerstein dating from 1921.

The long transverse gallery with the view on to the English Garden is filled with the newer and newest works. Here the disappointment is great! Especially in connection with the Kokoschka quote given above.

Oskar Kokoschka has gradually developed into a "society portrait painter". VIPs have sought him out and interested people have given him commissions.

The result of this is a rather routine confrontation. Included in these unsatisfactory portraits are the pictures of Konrad Adenauer, the industrialist and collector Bührle from Zürich, Pablo Casals, members of the British aristocracy and burgomaster Brauer of Hamburg.

They all look almost the same! Almost all of them have the same ugly nose, the same swollen hands. The way the colour has been applied it looks as though it has started to run.

Everything about these portraits is knotty and bulbous, lacking any sensitivity. A comparison of the picture of Sophia Loren's son, Carlito Ponti, with the likenesses of children in the main hall shows that the Kokoschka style has become regrettably coarser, petty-bourgeois painting. In fact the Carlito portrait was commissioned by a baby-picture of the squatting, Nancy Cunard food firm and was intended to be used for advertising purposes.



Kokoschka's *Brother and Sister* painted in 1914 (Photo: Ka...)

Kokoschka has recounted scenes leading up to the completion of the portrait of Werner Reinhart, brother of the collector Oskar Reinhart, which is on exhibition in Munich. Like Auguste Forel Werner Reinhart was for a long time reluctant to be painted by OK.

When he changed his mind he sat for the portrait under the chestnut trees in the little garden of the Rilke castle Muzot in Valais.

When the portrait was completed Reinhart did not want it and did not want to see it again. He seemed to be afraid of it. At least that is what he said at the time.

There has been a great deal of conjecture about the visionary capacities of Oskar Kokoschka. He sometimes speaks on the subject but treats it in a completely offhand manner.

Certainly there have been times when he has possessed the gift of second sight. This came out when Werner Reinhart was striken down with a fatal attack, while on a divan in the Volkart Bürohaus in Winterthur. According to Frieda Baumgartner, Rilke and Reinhart's devoted nurse, he looked just as he did in Kokoschka's portrait, strangely and hideously distorted, whereas in life he had always had a calm, clear, kindly face.

Many of the later portrait sketches are delicate, but no longer so sensitive in their lines as those in the main gallery. To be prophetic we must say that Kokoschka's claim to immortality is to be found in the earlier works. With all his power and steadfastness the lion is still on guard in these pictures. The later works are the routine vestigial talent of a one-time genius who was unique and inimitable.

Erich Pfeiffer-Belli

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 July 1971)

Modern methods for teaching design displayed at Hanover

Produkt-Design und Grafik-Design is the almost too matter-of-fact title of an exhibition taking place in the large entrance hall of the Hanover applied-art school.

The exhibition has been organised by the teaching staff and students alike. They planned it, worked on it, putting the finishing touches to it as a joint venture.

The means at their disposal were anything but lavish. They had to do without many of the attractive bits and bobs that other exhibition organisers can afford to spice up their shows.

But they turned their modest means to good advantage and showed even better what it takes to make a modern graphic designer or commercial designer than they could have done with a more extravagant exhibition.

This is important. Quarrels rage between those who favour old ideas of artistic, craft and design-work and those who want to turn the old applied-art schools into places where more or less dubious dogma are drummed into students. Now no one is sure what exactly is being taught at these institutions.

It appears that at the Hanover *Werkkunstschule* new, practical methods of education are in force.

The very fact that the students eschewed non-cooperative trends, a great rarity today, and embarked willingly on the extra-curricular activity of organising this exhibition says a lot for them and the interest they take in the formulation of specific educational aims.

"Dependence on social structures does not make the graphic designer into a lackey of one-sided interests as long as he is able to select with full awareness the functional spheres of his design..." according to the programme.

This text is designed to link the resolution of individual graphic aims – the development of clear and lucid systems of signposting for mass transport systems, overall layout of a popular scientific magazine or designs to illustrate the theme "Hanover Image" – with a system that is socially-psychologically based.

Graphic design as it is taught here by Hans Burkardt is no longer exclusively concerned with syntactic criteria, or "artistic viewpoints", as it would have been expressed in old-fashioned jargon.

Semantic and pragmatic criteria and the theory-of-information-dissemination, sociological and psychological leanings that they entail are also taken into account in Hanover.

Similar factors apply in production design. Technical drawing and model building are already recognised as the

Continued on page 7

A view of the interior of the Hanover exhibition devoted to modern methods of teaching design (Photo: Hans Wagner)

CINEMA

Emotion is the main theme at Berlin Film Festival

Long queues stood at the cinema box offices, many showings were a sell-out and had to be repeated at short notice and the public was well-mixed even though predominantly young.

The Berlin Film Festival seems to have become more attractive after the jury scandal in 1970 and the subsequent breaking off of proceedings. The range of films on show was admittedly broader than at past festivals.

An air of Cannes hung over the Festival's activities around the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. The Cannes Film Festival too is famous not for the actual competition but the fullness and variety of the accompanying programme.

Though on a smaller scale, the Berlin Film Festival was this year for the first time a festival of information that deserved to be taken seriously.

Including the retrospective showing of musicals and comedian Eddie Cantor films, cinema-goers have during the twelve days the choice between seventy full length feature films and a large number of shorts.

An important innovation at the 21st Film Festival was the International Modern Film Forum which was not dominated thank goodness by professional film-makers.

Exile Greeks joined in the discussion of the Greek film *Reconstruction* for example and agreed that director Theo Angelopoulos had managed to portray successfully the grim, gradually dying village life of Greece in his soberly reflective crime film.

Reconstruction was part of the survey of new political films with which the Forum decisively expanded the past framework of Berlin Film Festivals.

Films were shown of poverty in Latin America and Black Panther attacks, the first signs of rebellion from the regions of Africa still ruled by Portugal, along with a strike in a Tunisian village and the subsequent clash with the army.

This type of programme aimed at an audience that considers information, opinions and agitation to be more important than a well-shot world of fiction.

The selection committee presumably set up the forum as cover against any attacks concerning the 22 films it chose for the official programme. There have never been more slushy sentimental films chasing a Bear award than this year in Berlin. Emotion was the cheapest commodity at the Film Festival.

This type of film was not only perpetrated by dilettante directors such as Richard Harris with *Bloomfield*, a film about a football hero, but also by an accepted master like the Japanese director Kon Ichikawa.

Ichikawa, the director of film classics like *Rashomon* and *Nobi*, did not mind sinking to a film like *Why...*, a sugar-coated commercial production dealing with the love between a Japanese girl and a French man, all of it clearly and plainly contrived.

American director Stanley Kramer was not much more honest when he exploits a child's commitment to the freedom of the buffaloes in his offering to the Festival.

Six boys from a cowboy holiday camp go to a reservation, tear a hole in the surrounding fence and one of them sacrifices his life so that the animals can be saved from the huntsman's gun.

The official programme underlined the fact that the most prominent directors from all over the world are wallowing in unsatiable sentimentality.

This applies to Bergman's *The Touch* and Vittorio de Sica's *The garden of the Finzi Contini* though de Sica does not come out of the affair all that badly. Despite all the melodrama employed, he provides an excellent picture of the sufferings of Italian Jews under Mussolini.

But the final scene is unforgivable. After the Jews have been rounded up by Ferrara, de Sica employs the flashback technique to show a slow-motion sequence of happy young people playing tennis. Cheap conciliation of this type only makes the complete film dubious, if not dangerous.



Shirley MacLaine (left) at the Berlin Film Festival where she was awarded a Silver Bear as best actress for her role in *Desparate Characters*. Jacques Tati (centre) accepted awards for Jean Gabin and Simone Signoret. Director Frank D. Gilroy was awarded a Silver Bear for *Desparate Characters*. (Photo: AP)

Robert Bresson shows how to combine taste and emotion in his Dostoyevsky film *Four Nights of a Dreamer*. Tenderness and sensitivity is only hinted at in a restrained form.

Though it is clear that Bresson has made allowances for the current film fashion, he has retained some style despite the fact that there is little similarity between the Bresson who made the *Nights* and the Bresson who made *Mouchette*.

There was far more drama in the deaths shown in *Red Sheaves* by Yugoslav director Zivojin Pavlovic whose *Rats Awake* has already been seen on television in this country.

The film is a bold if somewhat bombastic potrayal of private life and the problems it posed for agricultural collectivisation.

If Pavlovic is to be believed, the instinctive nature of the peasants' wives represented a considerable obstacle on the path to communism.

Pavlovic left his enormously descriptive film hanging in mid-air for all its merits. But the Festival did provide two films that were subject to a strict sense of composition form beginning to end – André Delvaux's *Rendez-vous at Bray* and Rainer Werner Fassbinder's *Whity*.

Rendez-vous at Bray explains the inexplicable. A young musician, invited by a friend, consumes an excellent meal a few miles behind the front during the First World War, gets lost in his memories and waits in vain for his friend.

The enigma as to how the young musician received the invitation is never explained and the audience is left in a state of quiet confusion.

Whity is not so full of detail but it is just as consistently made. It is the story of a Negro who patiently suffers his fate for a long time before killing his masters who are out for nothing but money and power.

It is astonishing how Fassbinder includes elements from Visconti's *The Damned* in his "Western" and with economy summons up the atmosphere of a Southern States mansion and one of oppressive decadence at the same time. It smacks of the decline of the West.

The moment of rebellion in *Whity* is the only point where the official programme merges with the forum programme. The most important contributions here are a number of films about Black Power.

The Murder of Fred Hampton reveals the movement's dynamism and the popularity of its leaders. The film gathers apparently irrefutable proof that the Illinois police force shot 21-year-old Black Panther leader Fred Hampton in his sleep.

The Great Chicago Conspiracy Circus by White American Kerry Feltham is a poisonous mixture of documentary theatre and cabaret about the Chicago trial in which Black Panther Bobby Seale, poet Alan Ginsberg, Hippy spokesman Abbie Hoffmann and other accused were given severe sentences.

Related to this film yet completely different in the combination of fiction and documentary, is *W.R. – The Mysteries of the Organism*, a film by Yugoslav director Dusan Makavejev about anthropologist Wilhelm Reich and the possible consequences of his work.

It is but a short way from the interview style to the wild, anarchistic, anti-ideological cinema. Makavejev exposes both the American and the Communist dream to hollow laughter.

At the same time he asks the tacit question whether the cinema's future might not lie in the montage style employed in his film, a combination of a variety of parts, styles and ideologies.

The forum programme and official programme at the 1971 Berlin Film Festival gave a good indication of the film's present position in art, ideology and commerce. That is on the whole more than could be expected after last year's sensational end.

The future of the Festival will depend on eliminating the over-strict division between the forum and the official programme, thus preventing the establishment of two cinemas – one for the left-wing and advant-garde and one for connoisseurs. There will only be a chance for discussion and mutual influence if a few channels are kept open.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 July 1971)

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prerequisites in this direction. "Good form" *does not* cut much ice nowadays. The *optically charming* and attractive are no longer *sufficient*.

The duty of the production designer today – except in special sectors such as textile and porcelain design – is mainly to make technical apparatus of such a kind that they can be used by people in the most effective way with the minimum of effort.

In such articles as vacuum cleaners, irons and the like the best form has often been well-known for a long time.

If students are set to work designing such articles the net result will be an even greater diversification than is already on the market, which would be pointless.

Günter Memmesheimer only allows new versions of old products to be manufactured if they are likely to produce something other than an artistic improvement.

More fruitful ground didactically speaking is covered in his opinion by formal tasks which force the Hanover students to convert what has been formulated in speech into concrete objects, without their harking back to previous examples.

One of the most important ventures has been the building up of teaching apparatus for schools, for instance an object that teaches children the laws of centrifugal force.

From both sections of the exhibition we can see how far the various educational processes that go into the making of a graphic and a production designer overlap and allow joint courses to be undertaken.

Thus the Hanover exhibition is not just an advert for the *Werkkunstschule*, but offers incentives for all who are interested in questions of design and the education of designers.

The exhibition was conceived from the outset as a travelling show and at the request of Hanover city authorities will up its roots in September and go to five cities in Scandinavia, moving on later to France, Britain and Prague.

Arianna Giachi

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 July 1971)

Berlin Film Festival awards

At the end of the 1971 Berlin Film Festival the international jury awarded the Golden Berlin Bear to Vittorio de Sica's *The Garden of the Finzi Contini*.

The jury stated that the film united in brilliant fashion all the elements necessary for complete harmony between form and content.

It praised the cooperation between direction, actings subject-matter, decor, music and technical ability that produced such a high-class work.

Vittorio de Sica also received the Otto Dibelius Prize awarded by the International Evangelical Film Jury.

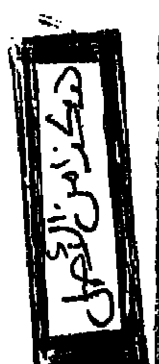
The Silver Berlin Bear was awarded to another Italian entry to the competition, Pier Paolo Pasolini's *Il Decamerone*.

The Silver Bear for the best actress was shared by Shirley MacLaine for her performance in the lead female role in the American film *Desperate Characters* and Simone Signoret for her part in the French film *The Cat*.

The Silver Bear for the best actor was awarded to Jean Gabin for his performance in the lead male role in the same film.

The Silver Bear for the best script was awarded to Frank D. Gilroy for *Desperate Characters*.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 July 1971)



■ EDUCATION

Political broadcaster takes a hard look at schools crisis

Readers who have not acquainted themselves with the reasons for and symptoms of the educational malaise facing our schools can now do so with ease by consulting two works that have recently appeared.

Lutz Lehmann, since 1961 one of the brains behind the television programme *Panorama* and since 1970 an editor with Norddeutscher Rundfunk in Hamburg, only washes dirty school laundry in public with his *Klagen über Lehrer F. und andere Schulbeispiele*.

Scandals are presented in full detail together with a list of names and relevant documents and literature, irrespective of whether it is the Dressler case, the Flemming case, the Frohn case, the Lüdde, Kommer, Leonhardt, Gülde or Jacobsen cases, examples from schools in Baden-Württemberg, Hesse, West Berlin or Hamburg, sex cases in a girls high school or the dismissal of a capable progressive educationalist from school service.

Even when Lehmann describes "members of staff among themselves" and specifies the unfair conduct of certain teachers, his words, often full of biting irony, are more of an attack against a reactionary educational system and authoritarian school authorities than against the teachers themselves.

Lutz Lehmann: Klagen über Lehrer F. und andere Schulbeispiele (Complaints about teacher F. and other examples from our schools). Published by S. Fischer. 100 pages. 6 Marks.
Carl-Heinz Evers and others: Versäumen unsere Schulen die Zukunft? (Are our schools neglecting the future?). Published by Econ. 272 pages. 12 Marks.

The second work, written by the former Berlin Senator of Education and his closest colleagues, also starts off with the malaise facing our schools. The simpler, more personal style soon reveals that the authors are more concerned with the broad public than with specialists.

Who could feel no sympathy for Rainer, a school beginner who only finds misunderstanding, punishment, suspicion and beatings at his first school?

Who could refrain from making the bitterest of attacks against the education system after reading of the sufferings of fat Herbert who is entered in the school register as illegitimate and finally transferred to a special school after a school psychologist certifies that he has been damaged by his environment?

In the next story, about a boy called Günther who was always a good worker and finally became a civil servant, the authors of the book speak of the causes and background of this miserable situation, and more thoroughly than Lehmann does.

"A teacher is first and foremost a public official and only then a democratic member of society," they write. "He stands right at the bottom of the pyramid of command. The party gives its orders to the ministers, the ministers to the education authorities, the education authorities to the headmasters, the headmasters to the teachers. It is the teachers who have to carry them out." We are in a vicious educational circle.

But can schools and education authorities be anything else but reactionary, antiquated, authoritarian and class-oriented as long as society exists?

In the following chapters criticism of the education system is consistently turned into social criticism and a thorough reform of the schools is demanded as part of a reform of society.

The authors make a number of well thought out and practical proposals for a truly democratic educational system and are well aware of the variety of problems involved and the 'long path' ahead of them. In this respect their work far exceeds Lehmann's both in quantity and quality.

Are the facts set out really symptomatic of our present school system? The cases described all give food for thought and can only be regretted by any responsible educationalist.

But once again it can be seen how dangerous pars pro toto conclusions can be when single events or individual situations at schools are turned into generalities and applied to our whole education system.

The authors would not dispute the fact that there are not only a large number of truly democratic and "progressive" teachers at our schools but also occasionally more human education authorities than the ones mentioned.

But if this hard-hitting analysis was meant to shake us out of a self-satisfied, everything-is-all-right attitude towards education and draw our attention to current and permanent problems, the authors have done a good job and it is this that they were probably trying to achieve above all else.

Even though schools are not the chief factors determining the future – otherwise we should long ago have had a Third World War following on from the teachings of schools in the Third Reich – it is of great importance to us all to aim for a better education system. And let us not forget that the road is not only long but that parents and teachers are actually our allies.

Heinz Fäh
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

Government proposes post-graduate scholarships

On 24 June the Bundestag unanimously passed a Graduate Scholarship Act in the hope of increasing the number of qualified university teachers and of recruiting more qualified people for non-university research.

University graduates preparing for their doctor's examination or pursuing an additional course of further study are now entitled to eight hundred Marks a month for two years if their work promises to be an important contribution to research.

The scholarship is meant to shorten the amount of time a post-graduate student spends on his doctrate and give the Federal states a chance of providing more places for assistant lecturers. In many cases these places are at present taken up instead by students working on their doctorate.

Spokesmen of all three Bundestag parties described the new law as an important contribution to university reform and an aid for increasing the number of study places available.

Five thousand of these scholarships will be awarded this year. The Budget has 31.2 million Marks set aside for this purpose. The government will finance ninety per cent of the scholarship during the initial period. The Federal states will contribute the remaining ten per cent.

In future the Federal states will pay as much as the government. A Christian Democrat motion to split costs 75:25 between government and the Federal states was rejected.

Christian Democrat Georg Golter stated that Federal states governed by Christian Democrats or Christian Socialists would press for the 75 to 25 split despite the Bundestag vote.

Speaking for the Social Democrats, Professor Günter Slotta stated, "Post-graduate scholarships cannot be compared with the normal doctorate grants awarded by the government and Federal states."

Up to now qualified graduates have been subsidised by the State, whatever their subject. The post-graduate scholarships system should, Professor Slotta added, be based on performance, the demand for graduates and the aims of the research planning conducted by the government, Federal states and universities.

(Die Welt, 25 June 1971)

Lowly educated earn the least, survey shows

A survey conducted by the Statistics Bureau in Düsseldorf on the connections between education and income shows the truth of the old saying "the stupid stay poor".

Sixty-seven per cent of untrained workers with an elementary school education have a net monthly income of less than eight hundred Marks.

It only takes a successful apprenticeship period to bring most workers with an elementary school education (55 per cent) over the eight hundred Mark level.

Only 21 per cent of the workers who have gone through vocational college earn less than eight hundred Marks a month.

Few people with no more than an elementary school education can hope to earn a net wage of more than 1,800 Marks. Only 0.5 per cent of the workers at this wage level have an elementary school education without a subsequent apprenticeship and only two per cent with an apprenticeship.

Nine per cent of this wage group are workers with the lower and 28 per cent with the higher school leaving certificate.

Engineers and employees who have completed university courses have most chance of reaching this top salary range with thirty and forty percent resepectively.

Statisticians state however that the amount of monthly income is not dependent only on a person's school education. There are also glaring regional differences.

Whatever region a person lives in and whatever education he had, there is still a clear difference in male and female incomes. To earn a relatively large sum of money in the Federal Republic, you therefore have to be a man and an academic.

Peter W. Schroeder
(Münchner Merkur, 3 July 1971)

Full agreement on future career

Parents usually agree with their children's chosen career, according to a survey conducted by the Nuremberg-based Federal Institute of Labour among secondary school children who were about to go out to work.

Only twelve per cent of the pupils interviewed did not agree with their parents over their choice of career.

Josef Stingl, the head of the Institute, stated that the survey had also been meant to test the value of the career advisory service.

As the professional world is becoming increasingly complicated, he said, parents and children must be given as much good information as possible when the time came to choose a career.

The Federal Institute of Labour awarded prizes to 315 of the interviewed sample whose names had been picked out of a hat.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

French to replace English as second language

The Federal states have decided t... French should be taught as the... foreign language at high schools... nouncing the decision in Bonn, Pr... Minister Hans Filbinger of Baden-W... temberg stated that an agreement to... effect would soon be signed. Up to n... the Hamburg Agreement has applied... English or Latin has been the first for... language taught.

The question of language teaching... also discussed by the Franco-West Ge... man consultation committee.

In his capacity as the Federal Re... public's cultural affairs envoy, Hans Fil... binger told his French colleagues that... problem of language teaching had be... solved according to their wishes.

French delegates have long claimed th... the order in which languages were tau... in the Federal Republic violated the sp... of the Franco-West German Treaty, e... pecially as German can be chosen as... first foreign language in France.

Efforts to introduce French as the fi... foreign language failed in the past becau... of opposition from Hamburg and Berlin... Hamburg took the standpoint that Eng... lish was the language most frequ... used and understood internationally.

Filbinger said in Bonn that it had be... possible, thanks to Chancellor Wi... Brandt's efforts, to overcome the object... ions expressed by Hamburg and Berlin.

The ruling now reads: "The first for... eign language is to be a modern langua... or Latin. The demands of the standardis... ed school system in the Federal Republi... and the possibilities of transferring fro... one type of school to another must... given due attention."

There are about 700,000 students... both France and the Federal Repu... studying respectively French or Germ...

The introduction of French in p... school and elementary school classes a... the establishment of German-Frenc... streams at existing high schools are... attracting the mounting interest of... parents, Filbinger stated.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 July 1971)

Spanish High School opens at Bad Driburg

The first high school for the children of foreign workers will open th... August in Bad Driburg. The high school class of thirty Spanish children will be attached to the town's high school.

The curriculum will be the same as at a normal West German class of this stand... ard. All lessons, apart from German, will be taken by Spanish teachers.

Don Antonio Regueiro-Diaz, a Spanish professor and priest who runs a bureau for the care of his fellow-countrymen in Dortmund, was the prime mover behind the scheme.

Concerned about the education of foreign children who often speak two languages though master neither of them and only rarely complete their schooling successfully in the Federal Republic, the professor had already set up six Spanish elementary schools in North Rhine-Westphalia before advancing to a high school.

The best elementary schoolchildren will be able to start at the Spanish high school in Bad Driburg on 16 August. After three years they should have reached a stage where they can be integrated into advanced German classes.

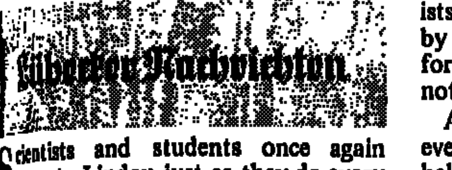
Professor Regueiro-Diaz has always fought against robbing the children of foreign workers of their cultural roots and has attacked the educational disadvantages faced by these children.

He is supported by both the West German and Spanish authorities.

(Die Welt, 6 July 1971)

■ SCIENCE

Nobel prizewinners discuss general problems at Lindau



Scientists and students once again came to Lindau just as they do every year. Twenty scholars turned up though three Russians and one American had withdrawn their promise to attend shortly before the 21st Nobel Prizewinners Congress was due to start, necessitating a slight modification of the programme planned.

Four hundred students from both home and abroad listened to the lectures, discussed scientific problems with the scientists and had an opportunity to make personal contact with them.

This year, for the seventh time, the congress was devoted to winners of the Nobel Prize for physics. But their lectures did not deal with purely scientific matters – politics and the arts were also discussed.

Professor Werner Heisenberg of Munich gave a lecture on the physical and political aspects of the construction of large accelerators.

A few months ago the European nations involved in the Nuclear Research Centre in Geneva decided to build another far larger accelerator to supplement the one already existing in Geneva. The arguments for and against had been thoroughly examined before any decision was taken.

The lecture given by Professor Ragnar Frisch of Oslo was part of the worldwide *attempt to make* the arts more mathematical.

Economic policy seems to offer the key to an urgent reform programme that can be utilised in decisions affecting all branches of society.

On the one hand we are now faced with important environmental factors that had been almost completely ignored up to a short time ago.

On the other hand, the worldwide nature of the basic issues and the close connection between them are often forgotten in political clashes today.

All this demands a radical rethinking process in respect of our society's decision-making mechanisms.

Professor Hannes Alfven of La Jolla in the United States spoke of his work as head of the Pugwash Movement. The Pugwash Movement tries to draw scientists' notice to their social responsibilities by encouraging them to use their work for the common good of humanity and not for war.

A conference is held by its members every year. This year's, the 21st, will be held in Rumania. Nuclear scientists always used to be in the majority but now more members are biologists and sociologists.

At private meetings, to which the press is not admitted, they can freely express their personal opinions and cannot be called to account for them afterwards.

The Pugwash Movement is trying to protect humanity from the threat of atomic, bacterial and chemical warfare and suggests to various governments ways in which they could solve the most important problems of our age.

Professor Rudolf Mössbauer of Munich stuck to questions of physics in his lecture on crystal analysis. X-rays can now be used to determine the atomic structure of crystals.

The intensities of the refracted rays are measured and a comparison of the various intensities allows scientists to draw conclusions as to the crystal's molecule structure.

Professor Charles Townes of Berkeley, California, spoke of recent discoveries in inter-stellar space. About ten per cent of the space in our galaxy is taken up by dust-clouds that darken its centre and a large section of the actual Milky Way.

Infra-red rays and radio-waves with a far greater frequency than visible light can easily penetrate clouds of this type. Technicians working with scientists on this problem are able to provide ways of seeing through these clouds into the centre of our galaxy as well as examining the composition of these dust-clouds.

A large number of molecules have been found in this way in inter-stellar space. These include hydrogen, ammonia, formaldehyde, methylalcohol and a number of carbohydrates.

We do not yet know whether life can form in the universe and, if so, how easily. Professor Paul A.M. Dirac of Cambridge, England, discussed the question of whether it had been created by a god at the end of his excellent lecture on the fundamental problems of physics.

No reliable answers have been found for many questions that have puzzled mankind for centuries when only philosophical methods have been used.

Three of these questions are: "Is there such a thing as causality?", "Are time and space infinite?" and "Is there an ethereal atmosphere?"

The theory of quantum mechanics propounded by Nobel Prizewinner Professor Heisenberg in 1925 provides answers that are to a certain extent satisfactory though not totally conclusive.

The answers now given to these questions are based on current knowledge and are only provisional. They may be subject to changes in future as our knowledge becomes more complete.

These difficulties have been worrying physicists for about the past forty years but despite all their calculations no real progress has been made.

Dr H. Woltereck
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 July 1971)

Nobel prizewinners appeal for greater scientific freedom

Nobel Prizewinners Ragnar Frisch of Oslo, Werner Heisenberg of Munich and Hannes Alfven of the United States have called for greater social responsibility from scientists and closer cooperation with politicians.

At the Nobel Prizewinners congress in Lindau Alfven said that scientists should be given more encouragement to direct their scientific work for the common good of mankind and not for purposes of war.

They should bear in mind the social consequences of their actions, discuss ways in which their discoveries can be put to the best use with the least disadvantage and recommend these to politicians.

Professor Heisenberg regretted the current unfortunate trend where scientists were tempted to do their work without demanding any guarantees in exchange.

They must for instance ask themselves whether proton accelerators for the study of particles with a voltage running into thousands of millions are strictly necessary in view of the fact that energy is now being changed into material and new particles are no longer being developed.

Because of the high costs involved, projects of this type can only be conducted at a European or international level after consultations with political committees, as the Nuclear Research Centre in Geneva shows.

When it comes to the political decision on the location of new proton accelerators, they must be distributed fairly evenly throughout Europe.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 July 1971)

Noise research calls for inter-disciplinary cooperation

Physical measurements alone are unable to give any conclusive information on the effects noise has on people and the extent to which it is harmful to them.

Sociological and psychological factors must also be examined. Medical noise research must be conducted on the basis of inter-disciplinary cooperation, Professor August Wilhelm von Eiff of Bonn told the annual general assembly of the Research Association in Essen.

Purely physical noise measurement can of course give some information on the problem. Tests near Farnborough air field showed that when in buildings people looked upon the sound of helicopters as noise even when it did not exceed fifty decibels. Once the human guinea pigs left the building they were prepared to accept noise levels of up to seventy decibels.

Tests of this type are much more informative when linked with sociological methods.

Scientists have not yet been able to obtain any conclusive results in the field of noise research. Noise does not lead to a reduction of performance in all cases.

That does not however rule out the possibility that mental work can be disturbed considerably by noise. Only recently it was reported that a contestant at the World Chess Championships lost his concentration because the hotel room in which he was playing a match was too noisy. His opponent was hard of hearing and remained unaffected.

Medical research long ago concluded that noise could lead to temporary vegetative reactions as well as ear damage.

A research team from this country recently managed for the *first time* to measure the active potential of the acoustic nervous system without using surgery. This was achieved with the aid of what are called palate registration electrodes.

But a field study and a hospital test has shown that deafness among the elderly, though long dismissed as a natural physiological phenomenon, is due to a large extent from the effects of noise.

In more recent investigations researchers have examined the effects of various degrees of noise on the individual vegetative functions and an electroencephalogram.

Experiments on animals have also allowed scientists to measure the direct reactions of various brain structures to noise and examine morphological changes histologically.

Russian researchers have found that an intensive noise level of 95 decibels leads not only to serious damage to the hearing of white rats but can also cause changes in the brain with unforeseen consequences.

The results of animal experiments confirm the belief that the origination of high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis is helped when a person is subjected to noise for long periods.

The Russian experiments seem to suggest that many of the effects of noise on the brain can, with the methods at our disposal today, only be recorded in their mental correlations, that is as subjective symptoms.

The Research Community's committee investigating problems of noise was faced with the problems already described. It can easily be understood why they came to the conclusion that the research it was backing should not only provide material comparable to that produced abroad but should also promote inter-disciplinary cooperation as its contribution to the present fight against noise.

Dr Renate I. Mreschar
(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 July 1971)

X-rays employed to determine crystal structure

Little is really known yet about the structure of the microcosm despite considerable advances made in the natural sciences. But the processes involving the microcosm are of far greater importance for macroscopically recorded phenomena than was once thought.

That is particularly true for biochemical processes which can only be understood when the structure of biologically active substances such as proteins, enzymes and hormones is known.

The arrangement of atoms is now known to play a decisive part along with chemical composition. Because of the large number of atoms in them, many of these substances have not been examined down to their smallest detail.

Professor Rudolf Mössbauer of Munich told the 21st Congress of Nobel Prizewinners in Lindau of new methods that could be used to analyse crystals of proteins, enzymes and other biologically important substances.

X-rays or neutron rays can determine the order of atoms in the crystal. The rays are directed on to the homogeneously constructed crystals and scientists can then note the direction in which they are refracted.

The intensities of the refracted rays are compared, allowing scientists to draw certain conclusions about crystal structure especially where the structure is relatively simple as with cooking salt. What actually happens is that the geometric position of the atoms causing the refraction are calculated.

Complicated structures such as proteins containing thousands or tens of thousands of atoms per molecule demand more than a measurement of intensity if the exact order of atoms is to be determined.

The phases of the refracted rays must be known and used in calculations. The experimental determination of these phases is the central problem in the analysis of complicated crystals.

Mössbauer told the congress that there are two ways of doing this. Firstly, heavier atoms can be included in the crystal and the crystal examined with X-rays or neutron rays before and after this occurs. This procedure can only be used in a limited number of cases. It cannot be used when the crystals are too large.

The other method is more complicated and is based mainly on the use of rays with a wavelength of one Ångström or less. This wavelength should be close to that of the atoms or nuclei specially included in the crystal. The Fe 57 iron isotope was most suited for this purpose, Mössbauer said.

If all these conditions are met, the structure of the biologically important protein molecules can be determined experimentally.

Mössbauer stressed however that even with this modern method it would take at least twelve months before the structure of a complicated crystal could be analysed.

Konrad Müller
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 30 June 1971)



INVESTMENTS

Playing the stock market is risky for the unknowing

Despite *Volksaktien* (people's shares, offered on preferential terms to people in receipt of relatively small incomes) and an ideology of prosperity-for-all, the stock exchange has remained for the major part of the population the unknown mysterious temple of Capitalism.

It is generally considered to be a market reserved for the initiated, where cool, calculating, money-minded people collect, who know all about businesses and known how to exploit industry to their own ends.

Although there are about four and a half million shareholders in this country there is a general mistrust of the stock market.

Whenever the occasional scandal explodes on the stock market like a bomb, such as Boswau & Knauer, Sarotti or Merrill Lynch we hear comments such as "Monte Carlo without music" about the stock market.

In the end it is the mass of small shareholders who have to finance the profits of the few initiated since the short-circuited way to the sources of vital information is over the carpets of committee rooms and via advisory boards, but also across the floor of the stock exchange.

Before the common run of shareholders gets to know anything about changes in the level of profitability of a company, alterations to dividend levels, proposed mergers and the shifting of capital, chickens such as these have long since come home to roost in the committee rooms and around the advisory-board conference table.

At the stock exchange the professionals are able to scout around for the vital tips which only become common knowledge several days later. By the time the small shareholder gets cold feet about a rumour the professionals have been able to take evasive action.

This gap in information dissemination between the initiated and the outsiders can naturally never be completely bridged by rules and regulations.

Nevertheless the startling abuses are a thorn in the flesh of not only the legislators, but also many of the professionals at the stock exchange who dislike the bad reputation they give stockbroking and increase the danger of stricter government controls being imposed.

In Bonn too there is a climate of opinion that says that there should be a kind of "traffic police" at the stock exchange and that it would be better if this were run by the affected insiders than if new bureaucratic offices were set up.

However, when even members of the stock-exchange committee of experts with Professor Forberg in their midst are supposed to be on the lookout for voluntary reform methods and consider the reservations and hesitation of the legislators in this direction as "a crumbling of State authority" (according to Professor Stützel) and prefer a private solution only because of the lack of qualifications of civil servants there must be some doubt about the chances of success the do-it-yourself method will enjoy.

Doubts about the actual intention to break down at least partially the advantage in the acquiring of information that insiders enjoy lead the involved outsider to believe that the whole work of reform is in the doldrums.

This is in direct contrast to the hurly-burly, which the Forberg reformers with their euphoric ideas found in November 1970. They foresaw an independent investigating committee under the leadership of an experienced legal mind working on the stock market no later than spring 1971.

But first there were setbacks. The Federal state watchdog authorities were not prepared to go along with their ideas that the admitting agencies on the stock market that already existed should be active in this direction on their own voluntary initiative and without any legal contract.

Now in fact the private associations in the credit business are to fill the gap and ask the stock markets to implement test commissions to judge possible abuses by the initiated.

But now that eight months of the test period approved by the legislators for the realisation of voluntary controls have elapsed it seems that all the pace has gone out of the programme of reform work.

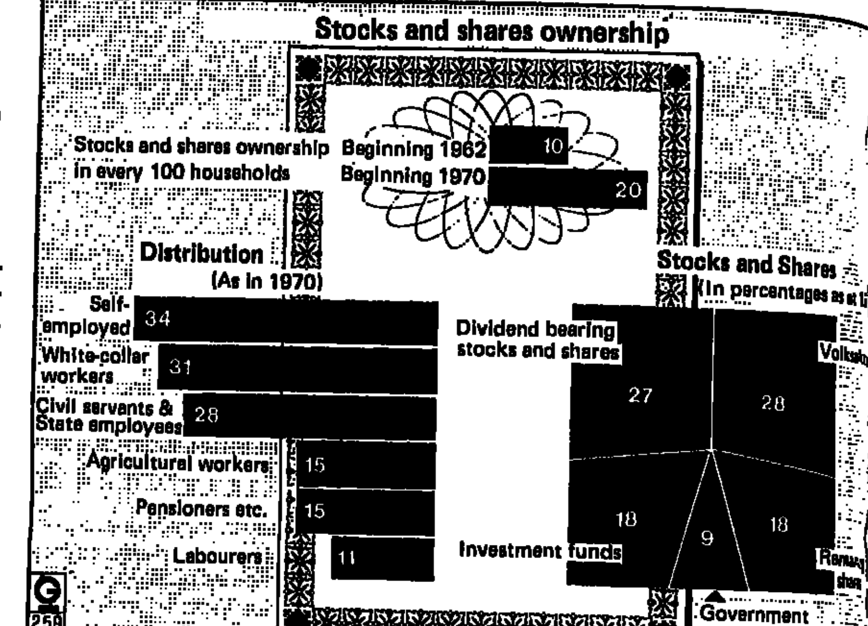
But with undiminished optimism those involved have granted themselves leave until November to get a working system of regulations ready for presentation.

But already there are impatient voices making themselves heard in the Economic Affairs Ministry. Rumours in Bonn say that a balance sheet will be drawn up in October at the latest.

At that time the Forberg researchers will have to present the government with a credit and debit account of the position of the initiated on the stock market.

On the account are for instance the legal organisations which will give decisions on the reports of the economic checkers whenever it is suspected that someone with inside information is misusing this.

WÜV, *Wertpapierkundendienst-Überwachungs-Verein* (Share customer-service watchdog association), as Professor Stützel, a member of the commission, dubbed it, cannot function if outsiders of the illustrious stock market society obviously make the commandments of the decent businessman their own.



Nevertheless at the moment nothing about specific signatures in the case of limited companies and banks has penetrated as far as the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn.

Stock exchange professionals would be expected to sign a delcaration that they would not "at any time nor in any way exploit information given them in confidence which could influence the movement of company shares and which they have learned by virtue of their position for their own advantage, nor for the advantage of any third party, nor would they indirectly cause confidential information to be used by any other person to such ends."

The readiness of companies to accept reforms in this direction, as committee member Professor Stützel has found out, can be read in the preparedness that was shown twelve months ago to accept the introduction of a fifty-Mark serialisation on the stock markets.

Even though experience may have taught the Forberg reformers that the readiness of many company boards of directors may have been of no more than a rhetorical nature, there is an overwhelming feeling among the old-timers that people's trust in company shares must be strengthened.

It appears that often reforms are not carried out because of a lack of independent political ideas on the part of those who are affected.

Nevertheless the reformers are confident that their suggestions will be approved in the end. They base their optimism on the assumption that they they are trying to reach are clever enough to know that with a Social Democrat/Free Democrat coalition government in power no signatures will be accepted from insiders if these are intended as a fig-leaf to cover up for abuses of which they are ashamed, as barely as possible.

Nor is anyone on the stock market likely to try to play for time. Time is on the wrong side and a "go slow" would achieve nothing while the sword of Damocles is hanging over all. This sword is the possibility of legislation being introduced that will blast the hidden areas of stock exchange dealing wide open.

The criticism of a senseless control of insiders by insiders is also rejected since independent judges *would not permit* family justice.

Whenever suspicions are well-founded insiders will decide whether action is to be taken against insiders.

Time is pressing since no attempt by the government to bring about capital accumulation in private hands will succeed till the stock market is an open house.

Rolf Dietrich Schwartz
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 June 1971)

Stock market up 11 points in first half of 1971

Holders of shares in West German companies can look back on the development of their holdings in the past six months with a general air of contentment.

Certainly the initial boost to shares was followed by a period of greater inactivity. Stock market levels rose from the end of last year to mid-February 1971 by twenty per cent. They then fell back by eight per cent.

But there remains an encouraging profit of eleven per cent over the half-year. This must be taken as a satisfactory development in the light of the complaints of high overheads that are repeatedly being put out by companies, in a period which has seen an upvaluation of the Mark and at a time when the government and the Bank of Issue have been carrying out measures to cool down the economy (tax increases and a credit squeeze).

Scarcely any other six-month period has seen such a differentiation in internationally recognised standard values as the past half-year.

For instance, the shares of the chemicals companies (BASF, Bayer and Hoechst) are for the most part cheaper now than at the turn of the year if the dividends paid out are not taken into consideration.

The chemicals industry in this and other countries has got into difficulties and is facing a structural crisis which results largely from the building up of excessive production capacity at factories during the economic boom.

It is almost inevitable that in the current year those stock-market investors who have put their money in chemicals will face lower dividends than they have had in recent years, especially as the companies reported that in the first few months of this year they suffered a cutback in profits.

But this is not a general situation in industry in the Federal Republic. According to the Bundesbank in Frankfurt many companies in the period January to June 1971 were able to get away with increasing their prices and thus preventing a further cutback in profits.

It seems that in electronics companies above all there has been a good deal of consolidation in the past six months and the precarious situation with regard to profits has been overcome satisfactorily.

This is probably particularly true of Siemens from whom a very pleasing half-yearly report is expected in the near future. Their shares stand at 212.50 Marks at present, considerably higher than the end-of-year figure of 183.50.

For Veba too it seems that the favourable development profit-wise that was chalked up last year will be carried over into 1971.

Nor does RWE, the largest producer of electric current in the Federal Republic seem to have any worries about maintaining a high level of profitability after the recent increases in the price of electricity.

Profit expectations are none too clear in the Federal Republic steel industry in 1971. At the Thyssen foundries and Preussag there could be a lowering of dividends this year.

The same applies to Volkswagen, although at the last company meeting talk of more modest dividends was carried out in whispers and the whole subject was treated with the greatest caution.

VW has a large export market and is therefore badly hit by the upvaluation of the Mark.

In recent weeks developments on the West German stock market have been quite stable and most shares have held fairly steady.

It has been foreign investors and large shareholders from this country in the main who have been interested in West German shares. The smaller investor from this country has been more reserved. What are the reasons that prompt powerful stock-market gamblers to risk their shirt on West German shares at the present moment?

The Bundesbank has now got measures of restriction fully operational. Its measures to cut down the amount of liquid cash available (for instance raising minimum

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BUSINESS

Bundesbank's shock therapy and industry

DIE WELT

There is likely to be a squeal of brakes audible from the direction of the Bundesbank. This is the impression that was gained by leading representatives of German credit companies after the latest round of talks with Bundesbank directors.

The Bank of Issue is all out to counter the inflation habit. The heads of the bank consider a policy of tight credit — and hard-to-come-by money is at the same time expensive money — the only chance of reaching their goal.

The banks and the Bundesbank are at one about the end, namely putting a stop to the worrying depreciation in the value of the Mark, but they are not agreed about the means. On this score the ideas of the Bank of Issue and the credit houses clash drastically.

To exaggerate the situation purposely: the Bundesbank wants to make a credit crisis or at least bring about a condition where a lack of ready cash will kill heavy demand. Credit houses, however, are worried about how they can get round a credit squeeze.

The credit institutes consider the noises coming from Frankfurt (the Bundesbank headquarters) threatening. They consider *this* dose of medicine dangerous and an *overdose* lethal. But they are unable to offer any *working* alternatives to the classic, severe *strictures* which the Bank of Issue plans to *impose*.

The best *they* can do is point out that the natural healing processes of an overburdened industry and economy have already begun to take effect, at least as regards the latest economic data to be published, affecting the month of May and concerning incoming orders and productivity. These data show that the period of excessive demand is past, they claim.

This undermines the arguments put out by the Bundesbank recently in their monthly report in an attempt to justify the credit squeeze. Their claim that the trend was towards another economic boom would no longer appear to hold water.

Nevertheless the Bank of Issue is pursuing its chosen course doggedly and will do so until the effect of the braking has become noticeable. The Bundesbank has been staring spell-bound at the amount of liquid cash in this country, which it sees as a source of inflationary danger.

Floating the Mark was unable to check the increase in the volume of liquid cash available in May. Statistical data for June are not yet available.

German companies are continuing to run up heavy debts abroad, partly as a result of the favourable interest rates in other countries. This means that a reversal of the present trend is unlikely.

Moreover the Bundesbank fears that the "homecomers" who want to convert their Eurodollar credits into loans from German banks will give a new impulse to credit expansion.

It is precisely at this juncture that the Bundesbank plans to step in with its restrictive policies. It is appealing to the banks not to replace every Eurodollar credit with a domestic loan, so that the expansion on the credit market is cut back and overall demand is checked.

Only in the case of massive withdrawals of foreign exchange and a consequent threat of a credit crisis does the Bundesbank seem to be prepared to help out and even then not as a general rule but only in individual cases.

All in all we gain the impression that the Bundesbank is not particularly moved by the initial signs of financial troubles on which those involved in the economy keep harping, but that it is wilfully going to apply its stabilisation measures without regard to the warning calls of people, not all of whom can be accused of speaking from the point of view of vested interests.

Fear of a crisis is undoubtedly one of those psychological instruments without which economic policymakers cannot get by. Economic affairs policies are to a large extent governed by psychological factors.

But this does not mean that the Bundesbank's shock therapy should be taken any the less seriously. It is impossible to exclude the possibility that a change in the Bank of Issue's policy delayed too long would really lead to a crisis in the economy.

The consequences for the development of rates of interest must also be mentioned in connection with credit policies.

It would be illusory to imagine that the Bundesbank would do anything to check the acceleration in increases in interest rates that has been seen in recent weeks.

It is of little concern to the Bank of Issue whether the nominal interest rate on the market in fixed interest securities is eight per cent or 8.5.

It considers everything that quells the industrialists' desire to invest and checks demand right and just.

It works on the theory that fear of a crisis in economic development will check the room for manoeuvre for increasing prices in industry, that even higher interest rates will no longer be passed off and that the higher interest rates will thus no longer have the inflationary effect, that has been criticised by several parties.

Claus Dertinger
(Die Welt, 5 July 1971)

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required bank reserves) have led to a hefty increase in rates of interest.

New loans with a nominal interest rate of eight per cent are now scarcely feasible. More expensive credit means additional costs for industry. But stockbrokers and their clients can see good in the action taken by the Bundesbank, and quite rightly so.

If the present restrictions imposed by the Bundesbank succeed in halting the inflationary spiral at last the Bank of Issue will have little hesitation in releasing the brakes to a certain extent.

But for the stock-market investor a turnround in credit policies means that he must have been involved previously with at least instalments.

Thus the spokesman of the Frankfurt banking house Gebrüder Bethmann hit the nail right on the head when he stated: "Fear of possibly arriving on the scene too late obviously brings about a steadying influence on the stock-market index."

There is no great raising of capital on the cards to upset the stock-market balance. The next great capital demand will be in the autumn when Veba raises 206.3 million Marks.

The long-term beneficial effect on our stock market of Britain's entry to the Common Market should not be overlooked. It will lead to a liberalisation of the transfer of capital between the two countries.

We can be sure that the British will have an increased interest in West German shares, which have grown at above the EEC average. This would be a specific consequence of Britain's European policy.

Klaus Martens
(Publik, 9 July 1971)

Preparing legislation to counter unfair monopolies is tough

When Mr Average Citizen reads in a newspaper that one company has bought up another or has embarked on some kind of cooperative scheme he does not become very excited about it, if it registers at all.

But when the same man shortly afterwards goes into a shop and fails to find the expected wide range of alternative products and that those for sale are probably of poorer quality than that to which he is accustomed and, moreover, are still too dear, this is far more likely to rouse his passions.

Nevertheless it is difficult for Mr Average Citizen to recognise that a close connection exists between these two factors and that they are indeed two sides of the same coin. He fails to realise that company mergers or cooperation can lead to the death of competitiveness.

The latest report by the Federal monopolies commission in Berlin deserves to be given some attention when it states that the present laws dealing with limitations of competitiveness "no longer guarantee the upholding and extension of the social-welfare, free-enterprise economy" in their present form.

Furthermore, the monopolies commission states, the present legislation is not a sufficient basis for it to do its work. In precise terms it states: The Federal monopolies commission, which readily admits to being protector of competitiveness, sees this competitiveness endangered in large sectors of our economy.

It has raised the alarm and attempts by the Bonn government to cover up the failure of the monopolies commission with statements such as "the Kartellamt carried out its duties satisfactorily again last year" have not succeeded.

The warning words of the Federal monopolies commission have received a great deal of attention from the general public, and quite rightly so. A theme has been touched upon which is of fundamental significance for the healthy functioning of the social-welfare free-enterprise economy. Free enterprise is unthinkable without life-giving rivalry. This alone gives the assurance that the varying requirements in the quality and price of goods are satisfied under optimum conditions.

If competitiveness diminishes or is completely extinguished the whole system which depends on leaving the control of the economy to prevailing conditions within the economy is overclouded with a shadow of doubt. The alternative of no competitiveness at all is available for study in countries with a State-controlled economy. Supply and quality are poor.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn is also of the opinion that there is no doubt that dangers exist for competitiveness and hence for the continuance of free enterprise. These dangers arise from the increasing degree of concentration in the economy.

According to a definition put out by Karl Schiller's Ministry this country's economy is at present in the fourth phase of an economic development which is marked by decreasing competitiveness, unlike the first and third phases, namely reconstruction and creation of a wider EEC market.

The Federal monopolies commission attests that mergers are being carried out mainly with an eye to the hotly contested international market, but the detrimental effects for competitiveness in this country should not be overlooked.

There is no doubt that the legislation for the maintenance of competitiveness which has its roots in the year 1958 offers insufficient protection against these dangers. This cartel legislation provides weapons that are partly ineffectual against agreements between firms. But it provides no weapons at all for fighting a limitation of competitiveness through the buying up or merging of firms.

This is obviously because those who formulated the legislation were unable to foresee such dangers. These loopholes are now to be closed by a third amendment to the legislation, which is already on the Bundestag's agenda. It prescribes compulsory registration of company mergers for approval and in the most important cases could act as a preventive.

If the monopolies commission still shows concern it is because it considers the new legislation also has not enough teeth. It is particularly concerned that even in future there will be no effective

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

weapons against "agreed methods of procedure" between companies.

The monopolies commission had bitter experiences in this direction when trying to prevent price-fixing agreements between firms. The Federal Supreme Court only underlined the monopolies commission's impotence.

The Social Democrats are wary of drawing the corresponding legal consequences of this for the sake of their coalition partner, the Free Democrats. Their worry that to give the amendment more teeth would lead to its being thrown out completely seems well founded.

Professor Günther, the head of the monopolies commission, is also afraid that the amendment will have to go on a long painful journey through any number of Bundestag departments losing power all along the way.

When it is considered that the removal of the system of fixed prices for resale which was originally planned and which was designed to provide increased competitiveness was sacrificed on the altar of the Grand Coalition such worries are understandable.

Particularly on the industrialist wing of the opposition Christian Democrats the opponents of more powerful monopolies control have united their ranks. They see legal control of company mergers simply as 'a socialist instrument of power for meddling in the economy".

However, it is more appropriate to consider the planned amendments as a factor for creating more ordered policies which will lead to greater competitiveness without which the free-enterprise economy cannot survive.

In the light of such auspices the chances of the Kartellamt fulfilling its legal responsibilities appear highly unfavourable especially when it is taken into account that only 80 of its 250 officials are confirmed advocates of company competitiveness.

Nor should we overlook the fact that in connection with such matters large sectors of the economy, starting with agriculture, including insurance and stretching to public companies, know no competitiveness and are proof from the controls and supervision of the monopolies commission.

Thus a great chasm is opened between the monopolies commission's duty to be guardian of competitiveness and the realities of the situation. This is all the more reason for paying great heed to the warning voices in Berlin.

Josef Rothe
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 July 1971)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Manta – finest Opel car, test drivers claim

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
Christ und Welt

Manta is a fine-sounding name that is not to be found in a normal dictionary. It is the German name for an electric eel or sting ray.

For years the Americans have taken to naming their latest cars after exotic animals such as the impala, the mustang and the cobra.

Opel, established in 1826, were taken over in 1929, at the start of the Depression, by the Americans and are now a division of General Motors.

Under US management the German market has been shrewdly assessed and Opel have succeeded in manufacturing long runs of efficient small and family saloons.

Opel have maintained their good domestic record. Last year the number of private cars newly registered increased by 14.4 per cent on everage over the year before. Opel's home sales increased by 16.5 per cent, exports on the other hand having declined.

Kadett (402,000 units) and Rekord (263,000 units) models account for the majority of the 820,000 Opels, including vans and lorries, that rolled off the assembly lines last year.

The Kadett and the Rekord are the mainstay of the Rüsselsheim and Bochum works. Of the Manta one test driver said that it was the finest Opel ever manufactured. He may have been right. This article aims to deal more with performance and comfort.

The Manta is available in a variety of versions and with a choice of three different engines. There are eight versions in all, all with the same wheelbase, the same interior and the same bodywork.

The price range starts at 8,270 Marks for the standard model with the 1,600-cc engine developing 68 horse power.

This standard version is also available with a more powerful, eighty-horse-power 1,600-cc engine and with the 1,900-cc engine developing ninety horse power.

The same engines are available for the de luxe version, which starts at 8,719 Marks.

The SR is a good deal more expensive, and available only with the eighty-horse-power engine at 9,118 and the ninety-horse-power engine at 9,782 Marks. The most expensive and best-equipped model is the version tested.

To begin with it is worth noting that the difference in price between the various engines is slight. The extra cost of the eighty-horse-power engine for the standard model is a mere 166 Marks and the ninety-horse-power 1.9-litre engine costs only another 300 Marks.

The relatively little extra the extra horse power costs is a result of years of long-run manufacture of all three engines.

It is always a gratifying feeling for the buyer of a new car to know that the engine he is buying has proved its worth. I am inclined to recommend potential Manta-buyers to opt for the most powerful engine.

This not only gives one the pleasant feeling of enjoying a reserve of power that is a genuine safety factor. The motorist also has the feeling that he can accelerate if he feels like doing. He does not need to drive flat out all the time.

To get down to brass tacks, the 68-horse-power model accelerates to sixty from a standing start in seventeen seconds or so (which is not at all bad). I clocked a fraction under twelve and a half seconds in the ninety-horse-power version of the Manta SR, which is undoubtedly a sporting time.

The works top speed of the 68-horse-power engine is 95 miles an hour, as against 101 for the eighty-horse-power engine and 105 for the ninety-horse-power machine.

The test car did slightly better, its ninety-horse-power engine clocking an average top speed of 172.3 km/h, or a fraction over 106 miles an hour.

The Manta is a little faster than its stable-mate the Ascona, which has the same engines. The extra is the result of the better aerodynamics of its coupe design.

A good 170 kilometres an hour out of ninety DIN horse power for a four-seater model is not to be sneezed at these days.

The higher price of the Manta SR is the result of an abundance of extras nearly all of which I consider to be useful.

They include, for instance, an improved, three-phase current dynamo, iodine headlights, a clock, a cigarette lighter, bonnet and boot lighting, three-point safety belts in front (good for Opel!), radial-ply tyres (185s being better for the SR than the narrower 165s), four-spoke sporting rims, a different, better-looking steering wheel and a rev counter.

The rev counter has a yellow zone between 5,600 and 6,200 rpm which is intended to indicate that the rev count is dangerously high and a red zone above 6,200 revs which is the upper limit. Any more and the engine will be in serious trouble.



Opel's Manta

(Photo: Opel)

Welcome rev counter

Buyers of a nippy-looking coupe that accelerates to sixty from a standing start, in twelve and a half seconds will probably drive at a fair speed and welcome the rev counter as a means of utilising the engine's power to the full and looking after it as well as possible.

Performance brings us to fuel consumption. Driven to the full in mountainous country the Manta SR can use thirteen and a half to fourteen litres per hundred kilometres (twenty miles to the Imperial gallon).

Driven a little less wildly it makes do with between eleven and thirteen litres (22 to 26 mpg). This is not all that little but hardly too much for what the SR has to offer in terms of performance.

What would be good would be a larger tank. The tank only holds 45 litres or so (ten Imperial gallons), which restricts the Manta's range somewhat.

While on the subject of performance a word needs saying about the Manta's road-holding. In accordance with the Opel tradition the Manta has independent suspension in front and a rigid but extremely civilised rear axle.

The road-holding of the new Manta comes as a great surprise in view of the scepticism of old about rigid axles and the suspension of previous Opel models.

On poor and bumpy roads you do, of course, notice that the rear axle is a rigid axle; the rear end can hardly fail to jump a little. Yet on good roads the road-holding is excellent, particularly on long, fast bends.

G ratings would do a tourer credit and the Manta also behaves well on the borderline, gently and fairly harmlessly starting to slide. This also applies to wet road surfaces.

The Uniroyal radial tyres (185s, as already mentioned) with which the test vehicle was fitted out undoubtedly played their part in achieving these most satisfactory results.

Optional extras include a differential for 250 Marks, which is not too much for a new car. A differential is good at coping with the occasional difficulties a rigid axle may present, too.

The Manta's gearbox is good, the change is swift and the distances between the various gear positions are reasonable. A fully automatic three-speed gearbox is available for an additional 850 Marks but the power loss is considerable.

Automatic transmission adds a couple of seconds or so to the time the Manta takes to accelerate from nil to sixty and docks three miles an hour or so off the top speed.

The Manta rates as a four-seater but like all two-door convertibles and a number of family saloons there is a limit to the amount of room available in the rear.

Motorists who drive with their arms relatively outstretched and thus slide the seat back cannot afford to be taller than five seven or so if passengers the same size are to have leg-room behind.

Another drawback of the Manta that is typical of a convertible is that there is a fairly large blind spot when the driver cranes his neck before, say, turning into a major road.

This is one of the prices that has to be paid for a sporting, coupe look. The boot, on the other hand, provides as much luggage space as that of a saloon.

Richard von Frankenberg
(Deutsche Zeitung, 9 July 1971)

Fifty years of DKW motorbikes

No one seems to know exactly when, but some time this year is the fiftieth anniversary of DKW, a household name for motorcyclists and motorists everywhere.

It all began in 1921 when Jörgen Skafte Rasmussen, a Dane living in Saxony, commissioned an auxiliary cycle motor from Hugo Ruppe, the well-known designer.

"DKW, das Kleine Wunder (the little wonder), goes uphill like others go down," the slogan went. This, then, is the origin of the abbreviation.

The little wonder was soon followed by genuine motorcycles such as the Reichsfahrtmodell with its 145 and 175-cc engines. All boasted the two-stroke engine to which DKW largely owed its breakthrough in this country.

In introducing the Lomos model DKW also pioneered the scooter, which was resurrected as the Hobby, with automatic transmission, after the Second World War (though with little success).

There was no stopping the Danish-owned firm based in Zschopau, Saxony. DKW were the world's largest motorcycle manufacturers in the twenties and reigned supreme in the thirties. By 1927 a hundred thousand engines had rolled off the assembly lines.

That year the first 500-cc two-cylinder model joined the ranks of single-cylinder bikes. It was air-cooled to begin with, later water-cooled.

Pressed-steel frames, simpler to manufacture than the tubular steel variety, were soon a regular features of DKWs too.

Zschopau, which joined Auto Union in 1932 (already having ventured into motor car manufacture), was an early supporter of motorcycle racing.

Before the war DKW dominated racing in most classes. The climax came when Ewald Kluge won the Manx TT on a DKW in 1938.

In racing DKW were linked not only with great names among drivers such as those of Bernd Rosemeyer, Toni Bauhofer, Arthur Geiss, Wilhelm Herz, H. P. Müller and Heiner Fleischmann but also with famous designers such as Erich Neumann-Neander and Richard Küchen.

The war came as all the more of a blow. Motorcycles continued to be manufactured in Zschopau and are once more among the world's best. MZ is their brand name.

It was not until 1949 that DKW got going in this country again – in Ingolstadt. It was not long before the two-wheel trade boomed and two-stroke DKWs ranging from the RT 125, based on a 1937 model, to the later two-cylinder RT 350 rolled off the assembly line again.

The old name gained a new reputation as prize after prize was won. One need only recall Siegfried Wünsche and his many wins on the Singing Circular Saw, his three-cylinder 350-cc racer.

Up to 8,000 motorcycles a month were manufactured but the crunch came in the mid-fifties when sales of two-wheelers plummeted.

Neither the change-over to moped production nor the Zweirad Union merger in 1958 were able to reverse the trend and the end was in sight for two-stroke car engines too.

When Rasmussen died in Denmark in 1964 genuine DKW motorcycles were no longer in production. Yet the old name survives, having passed on, together with Zweirad Union, to Fichtel & Sachs.

It grieves lovers of the old DKW to see their old emblem on motorcycles boasting Sachs engines (even though they are no disgrace to the name). But the old days are over and one can but be grateful to Sachs for doing credit to a grand old name.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 June 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

MAN works on gas-driven buses project

Development engineers and designers at MAN are working on what promises to be a major contribution to protection of the environment. Their target is to perfect a propulsion system for motor vehicles that does no harm to the world around us.

One particularly promising project, a press conference held by the firm in Munich on 6 July was told, is a liquid natural gas engine with which it is initially intended to equip city buses. The first experimental bus will probably take to the roads towards the end of the year.

Local transport authorities are extremely interested in the idea. "This," says Herr Köhl, head of Munich corporation transport, "is a project that could well come to a swift and satisfactory conclusion. Our present diesel-engined buses can be converted to natural gas at the drop of a hat."

Herr Köhl went on to say that he was sure other public and private transport undertakings would follow suit. "Munich taxis," he added, "could one day fill up at the corporation gasworks, too."

This would represent a substantial contribution to the fight against atmospheric pollution. Natural gas engines emit between sixty and ninety per cent less noxious exhaust fumes than conventional combustion engines.

The most serious problem at present is to accommodate sufficient fuel in the vehicle to permit a viable range. This problem was dealt with by Dr Hans Moll, a MAN director (MAN stands, incidentally, for Maschinenwerk Augsburg-Nürnberg).

"High-pressure cylinders," he noted, "are far too heavy and above all far too dangerous in the event of accidents. When they are damaged they go off like a bomb.

"This, then, is why we are working particularly intensively on problems relating to the transportation and utilisation of deep-frozen liquid natural gas. In practical trials we are relying on the cooperation of Munich corporation transport."

MAN research engineers and scientists reckon the development of a liquid natural gas engine to be the cheapest and most realistic solution of the exhaust problem at present in sight.

In all probability it would take no more than a tenth of the price of a new bus to convert conventionally-powered vehicles to the new system.

The conventional fuel tank is replaced by a cryotank as used in space rockets and missiles. The liquid natural gas, consisting of roughly 95 per cent methane, is stored in the cryotank at a temperature of minus 160 degrees centigrade.

The liquid gas evaporates in a heat exchanger and is a gaseous fuel by the time it reaches the carburettor. Air and gas clearly mix well and the relationship of hydrogen to carbon in methane is also favourable.

The upshot is clean combustion, something that is growing increasingly essential in built-up areas and conurbations.

Liquid natural gas propulsion is not the only clean-air system under consideration at MAN research facilities. Gas turbines, for instance, which work on an entirely different principle, seem particularly likely to comply with clean air regulations.

Gas turbine engines are extremely powerful and likely to be limited to heavy goods vehicles, though. MAN already have the first German prototypes on the roads.

The Stirling engine, a piston engine with external combustion, also deserves a mention. The composition of its exhaust and the level of noise are both decidedly an improvement on the diesel engine.

Last but not least there is electric power, which has no exhaust problem whatsoever. A first trial bus has been in use in Koblenz since February. The handicap continues to be the low storage capacity of batteries.

Yet in relation to liquid natural gas all these alternatives at present have the disadvantage that they are either too expensive as yet or unlikely to be a real success before the second half of the decade. The ice-cold natural gas engine is thus the hot favourite for the time being.

Claus Höhne
(Münchner Merkur, 7 July 1971)



Karmann Beetle buggies

Karmann, manufacturers of the Italian-designed Karmann Ghia sports version of the Volkswagen, have started series production of buggies, the GF and the AHS Imp. Beetle buggies and components are sold and serviced by Volkswagen dealers. Both models weigh a mere 600 kg (1,320lb) and the 44-hp VW engine accelerates to sixty from a standing start in seventeen seconds. The top speed is a good eighty miles an hour and in first gear the buggy negotiates a seventy-per-cent gradient. Karmann buggies are not cheap, though. They cost between 8,800 and 9,100 Marks.

(Photo: Günter R. Reitz)

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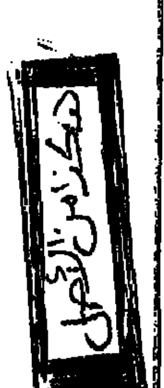
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■ OUR WORLD

Wolfenbüttel chemist's one-man development aid scheme

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Recently Gustav Hannel, proprietor of a modest-sized chemist's shop in Wolfenbüttel, the Engel Apotheke, completed the biggest contract of his life, sending between six and seven tons of medicine worth 200,000 Marks to Argentina.

The fact that the business was reckoned up in tons and that he will not receive one Pfennig for it does not disturb Gustav Hannel any. It is his hobby to be the international chemist's shop for the world.

It all began seven years ago. Hannel asked several hospitals of tropical medicine to collect some rare herbs with medicinal properties for him. The reply came that he should first of all send the hospitals any surplus medicines he had.

Gustav Hannel took this request so much to heart that he now sends medicines all over the world for free. Their total value is between 700,000 and one million Marks per year, twice as high as the turnover of his business.

In the beginning he used the worldwide connections of the Lions International Club. But in 1969 he went independent and formed his own registered company – Intermedica.

He collects his supplies from colleagues in other chemist shops, doctors, who are flooded with free samples of drugs from manufacturers and the manufacturers themselves.

At the outset he appealed for surplus medicaments in medical magazines, but now, according to his business manager Ursula Schäfer, "Intermedica has become so well-known that everything functions smoothly without any effort."

Ursula Schäfer keeps accurate records of in-coming and outgoing medicine. For instance in May Intermedica received thirteen packets containing 116 kilograms of medicine. Wolfenbüttel Hospital alone was responsible for 22 kilograms of this.

In 1970 Frau Schäfer registered a total of 3,542 kilos of medicine.

Not only do the donors send valuable drugs for this development aid programme but they also provide two Marks per packet for handling.

Incoming parcels are sorted out in a house opposite the Engel Apotheke and listed alphabetically. Every Monday and Thursday afternoon the operation swings into action and pensioners, housewives and schoolchildren, sometimes just three, but other times as many as sixteen, tear open the parcels and redistribute the drugs that are to be sent out. For their services they receive no pay nor any reward. The operation is supervised by Gustav Hannel and a vet.

On Saturday afternoons youth groups come from several outlying districts. They spend the night at the youth hostel (paid for by the local council) and continue their work on the Sunday.

The main customers for the medicines are the underdeveloped countries of South America, Africa and East Asia, particularly India. They go to hospitals, emergency children's villages or local humanitarian societies.

One drawback is that the drugs can only be sent to places where there is a German speaking doctor, so that the dosage and application instructions can be read. Often the person in question is a doctor from this country who has been sent out under the development aid scheme. Some of them who have set up their own hospitals have become regular clients of Gustav Hannel.

Intermedica usually enlists the direct help of governments and embassies so that customs formalities can be waived.

Drugs are only sent when they are asked for. Those most frequently required are to combat stomach and intestinal complaints and tropical sicknesses such as malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy.

Mountainous areas have a greater requirement of drugs to combat colds, and drugs for circulatory disorders as well as vitamin preparations are in constant demand. What is not needed is medicine to combat the diseases of the prosperous, diabetes and heart disease for instance.

The massive order from Argentina came with the support of the government cooperating with the Society for German-Argentinian Cooperation (FAAG) in Buenos Aires and the VDA Society for German Cultural Relations Abroad (based in Munich). It is intended for German exiles living amid discomfort in this part of South America.

Against ageing

The large order included 120 kilograms of medicine to counter the effects of ageing, six hundred kilos of anti-cold medicine, 150 kilos of medicaments to fight rheumatism and three hundred kilos of vitamins. This consignment will be picked up by an Argentinian government plane.

But most other supplies have to be limited because of the high freight costs. Intermedica has sufficient medicaments and three times as many orders for them, but lacks the cash for transportation. In 1970 the organisation run by six dedicated people received 16,000 Marks in charitable contributions.

Gustav Hannel has knocked on the Bonn door and asked for help, but so far in vain: "They praised our virtue, but it has to remain its own reward," he said.

Josef Schmidt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 July 1971)

Swiss priest triggers off anti-drugs campaign

An assistant Catholic priest has called for a crusade against the greatest evil of our age. His speech was not made from the pulpit but rather in the market place – in the pop world of the young. And the symbol of the crusade is not the Cross but a stylised sun, like the international emblem of the pacifist movement.

Singers, actors, athletes and major companies have shown an interest in the new style anti-narcotics campaign launched by the Swiss priest Alfred Flury, 37, which has now spread to the Federal Republic and got off to a bang amid considerable publicity.

Father Flury is not ignorant when it comes to showbusiness. He is himself a successful songwriter, guitarist and pop singer. With his song "Ich geh an deiner Seite" he was top of the pops for several months.

An apprentice mechanic gave the singing priest the idea of wading into the fight against drugs through the normal channels of consumer society. The young lad complained to him: "They all laugh at me, because I don't turn on."

So Father Flury realised that drug taking is nothing but a stupid fad which can best be conquered by starting another, diagonally opposed fashion.

If turning on is in, the man of the church said, then tomorrow we must make it in to publicity and vociferously declare that we are against the dangerous habit.

A renowned psychologist backed him up saying, "This is probably the only possibility for dealing with the drug fad that is likely to be successful."

First of all Father Flury had hundreds of medallions with the sun symbol minted. They were sold at five Swiss francs each and went like hot cakes. Then he enlisted the aid of several notables such as TV stars and the Swiss national gymnastics team trainer, who distributed these hippy symbols as well as tie-pins, matchboxes and car stickers with the symbol of light. Industry was quick to join in the new "market".

Flushed with his successes Father Flury plans to extend his campaign to the

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Federal Republic. He has set up his HQ in Munich.

The pop priest has arrived on the scene just in time. Munich police have recorded recently the first suicides of drugaddicts, and narcotics experts and the municipal narcotics advice centres have estimated that many more young people are now following the American pattern of starting with soft drugs and moving on to heroin. The American Mafia is now trying to organise the European drug business from Munich under its own auspices.

Already the emblem of the anti-drug movement is being brought out on T-shirts and sweaters inscribed "No drugs" by several West German firms who have a licence.

Five per cent of the sale price goes as a licence royalty to Father Flury's fund. A well known sports clothing firm is planning to cooperate with the scheme. And Father Flury is hoping that he will soon be able to arrange for an entire Federal League football team to take the field in kit with the anti-drug symbol.

The Munich missionaries believe that it will soon be a fashion to be against drugs and it may become an ideology. Just as pop idols like Mick Jagger, John Lennon and drug-victim Jimi Hendrix made the drug cult popular so will famous anti-drug campaigners and singers create solidarity against this insidious menace, and proudly demonstrate their belief by wearing the anti-drug sign openly. You can be in for five Marks.

Profits from the no drugs business will be managed by a committee which has yet to be formed. Father Flury, who also puts the royalties from his records to social welfare purposes, would like to use the money mainly for financing youth homes and leisure centres, in which young people who are in danger of becoming drug dependents or are already addicted can be accepted.

Karl Stankiewitz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1971)

Berlin team investigates dr[ug] menace

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

A research group at the Instit Forensic and Social Medic Berlin's Freie Universität has been ing since summer 1969 on a stu young people and drugtaking.

West Berlin offers an interesting for research since drugtaking the creased twelvefold in the 1965-1970.

The research team fears that current year there will be a further increase in drug consumption. The of their two-year work have now published as a report which raises interesting points.

Their investigations involved 231 ple up to the end of last year, 16 them men, 72 of them women, them drugtakers. There were more them in the sixteen to twenty age than any other bracket.

More than half of the people questi ed were scholars or students, but 33 civil servants, 33 workmen and appre tices and 27 were in the so-called profe sional classes – doctors, artists, teache

What drugs did they take? Mostly marijuana and hashish. The scienti were amazed to find that 51 per cent the men and 42 per cent of the wo questioned had used hallucinogenic d such as LSD. Sixteen per cent had opiates.

The regularity with which they drugs varied considerably. The you drugtakers were more frequent consu of hashish and LSD.

The results of this investigation backed up the theory that beginning with hashish or LSD in puberty can lead to excessive drug abuse later on. Furthermore it was discovered that the earlier the subject began their drugtaking the greater the likelihood that they would branch out into greater quantities of dope.

Berlin's researchers found out that thinking drug consumers considered narcotics to have a stimulating effect on thought processes, but that the effect of the drugs cut concentration and the ability to control ideas so that there was little practical advantage in turning on.

Insight gained

Young hashish-takers denied that the drug helped them overcome a lack of prestige and aggressive tendencies and said that taking it helped them to gain better insight into people, their values and ideas, and brought about a lasting change in their views on the world, people and topics of interest.

In its attempts to find out the reason why people take drugs the team conclud ed among other things that young people want this deeper insight and expect to get it from narcotics. They want to widen their field of experience.

Many of them feel hemmed in and restricted and consider that drugs provide the best way to break out. They want to widen their horizons and help their personality unfold.

According to the Berlin team drugs rarely taken as a means of protest.

Dieter Fitzau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 July 1971)

SPORT

Stuttgart athletics gala is no guarantee of Olympic Gold

Many a televiewer with personal experience of field and track athletics, not to mention the spectators and construction workers at Stuttgart's Neckarstadion, crossed his fingers on the afternoon of Sunday, 11 July.

In the final of the women's 800 metres blonde Hildegard Falck, European indoor champion over the distance, had run the first lap in 58.4 seconds and was well ahead of rivals of some standing.

Would she stand the pace? Hilde Falck, who trains together with her husband, who is also a middle-distance man of no mean repute, pulled it off. She was the first woman ever to run the 800 metres in less than two minutes, breaking the tape in a hardly credible 1 min. 58.3 seconds.

Two days beforehand Uwe Beyer of Kiel had thrown the hammer, sixteen and a half pounds of steel on an 83-inch chain, 245 feet (74.90 metres) – also a world record.

With only a year to go to the Munich Olympics these must surely be two likely gold medallists for this country and one or other of our four 8,000-point decathlon specialists, one or other of this country's pentathlon girls, the unshakeable Frankfurt walker Bernhard Nermerich and Heide Rosendahl in the women's long jump are also prospective gold medallists at Munich.

With two women sprinters capable of 11.2 seconds for the 100 metres and a further two capable of 11.3 seconds the resulting relay combination may not only *win* Olympic gold but also set up a new *world record.*

Then *there is the men*'s 4 x 400 metre relay team and meteoric Dieter Büttner with his 49.6 seconds for the 400 metres hurdles and Franz-Josef Kemper who regularly comes from behind to win the 800 metres. All seem good prospects for silver or bronze medals.

Boundless optimism is unwise. The golden days of 1936 in Berlin (Gisela Mauermeyer, Tilly Fleischer, Karl Hein and Gerhard Stöck will be guests of honour at Munich; Hans Woellke was killed in action during the Second World War) are past history.

So are the gold and silver days of Rome in 1960 when Armin Hary reigned supreme in the 100 metres and the men's relay team beat the Americans, who were disqualified for a faulty change-over. It will be no easy job equalling these past achievements.

Standards have improved with a vengeance over the past decade. Entire squads of trainers and coaches have developed new training methods in conjunction with dedicated specialists in sports medicine.

Young people are growing faster and reaching maturity earlier. Specialists have come to realise that the strain that can be placed on heart, lungs and circulatory system can be stepped up – and not only in the case of fully trained athletes.

Nutrition specialists have made considerable progress (quite apart from body-building drugs that can rightly be dismissed as tantamount to doping) and new techniques and considerably improved equipment have been introduced.

Those days it is a commonplace to note that better times can be run and distances



Hildegard Falck
(Photo: Archiv/Nordbild)

jumped on synthetic tracks than on conventional cinders.

Eight metres in the long jump (Bob Beamon's Mexico world record was 7.90 m) will probably be a good distance in the heats and no more.

Renate Gärtner did well to clear six feet in the high jump but even this height only ranks her seventh in Europe alone.

A month before the start of the European championships in Helsinki Stuttgart was an experiment in the athletics season build-up for this country's top flight.

In the past European championships used, as far as this country is concerned, to be play-offs, occasionally spectacular battles with other countries, in one or two disciplines.

The all-round improvement at Stuttgart was without doubt aided by the weather, which was sub-tropical and dashed only the high hopes of long-distance runners.

It was a clear first-round victory for Heinz Fallak, sports secretary of the amateur athletics association, his staff of trainers (most of them unpaid!) and the Sports League's Federal committee on competitive sport, the advice of which was sought all along the line.

Last season's debacle has been forgotten (at the European Cup finals in Stockholm this country's men managed only to come third due, to a large extent, to the top flight having overstretched themselves by taking part in too many competitive events in the course of the season).

The Bonn open tournament on 24 July will be the last decider for disciplines in which uncertainty remains as to who is to represent this country at Helsinki.

Forecasts are, of course, no substitute for the real thing and even then there can be no assessment of Olympic prospects until after next year's European championships, which are to be held under the Olympic marquee in Munich.

Then too there will be no reason for being overoptimistic. Who, for instance, had heard of Miloslava Rezkova of Czechoslovakia before the women's high-jump final at Mexico City?

Yet she beat the favourites from Russia and the GDR. Miloslava's Olympic gold medal was the sensation of the Mexico Olympics.

Ludwig Koppenwallner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

15-year-old girl dominates gymnastics championships

Fifteen-year-old Jutta Oltersdorf of Emmendingen was the outstanding performer at the women's national gymnastics championships in Schwäbisch-Gmünd, winning four championship titles and one second place.

Jutta was awarded 73.75 points to win not only the Olympic combination, including all eight Olympic figures, but also three individual championships.

Only on the horse, in which individual jumps are assessed, was she defeated by thirteen-year-old Uta Schorn of TuS 04 Leverkusen, who came third in the Olympic combination with 71.15 points.

The runner-up in the Olympic combination with 71.65 points was graceful sixteen-year-old Ingrid Santer of Munich, who also came second in two other and third in two events.

Angelika Kern of Teningen, last year's championships did astoundingly well considering that she has been out of action for the past nine months because of an injury and had an enormous training backlog to make up. Angelika came fifth.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 13 July 1971)

Jutta Oltersdorf
(Photo: Horstmüller)

Hildegard Falck, world 800 metres record-holder

Twenty-two-year-old Hildegard Falck went into the lead after the first 100 metres and ran the first lap in 58.4 seconds. She already seemed likely to set up a new 800 metres world record.

As she entered the home straight, well ahead of the rest of the field, she was given a standing ovation. All eyes were glued to the attractive blonde in green and white.

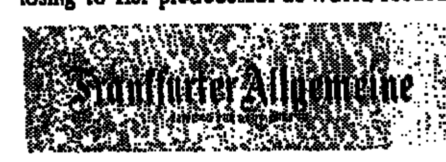
There it was, on Sunday, 11 July at Neckarstadion, Stuttgart: a new world record time of 1 min 58.3 seconds. And it would be no exaggeration to say that Hilde herself was not taken by surprise. She had expected to pull it off.

She cuts a cool, calm and collected figure and hardly ever says a word wrong. She might be dictating a letter as she answers questions and she undoubtedly devotes this propensity for clear thinking to her running.

"At times I have no stage fright whatsoever and say to myself 'Go on, Hilde, be a bit nervous'," she recently noted in answer to a query as to how she feels before a major race.

She has the uncommon ability to view herself from a distance, as it were, and analyse her own performance and prospects. When she stands a chance of winning she says so in advance.

She was seemingly flabbergasted at losing to her predecessor as world record-



holder Vera Nikolic in Cologne on 29 June. "That defeat came at just the right time," AAA coach Jörg Balke of Berlin now says. She learnt her lesson fast.

Her progress has been swift altogether. She started on her way to the top last winter by winning the national indoor championships and has since notched up a succession of major victories at international tournaments and in the European Cup final.

Her previous personal best was 2 min. 2.9 seconds. This season the plan was for her to be the first woman ever to run the 800 metres in less than two minutes.

"We had to get a move on as we could never tell whether someone else might not pip her at the post," says Maria Jalbmann, who supervises her training schedules.

"She ran the first lap nearly as fast as I did in the previous race," says Franz-Josef Kemper of Münster, European record-holder over the same distance. "Her performance is equal to a time of 1 min. 42 seconds for the men." The men's world record stands at the moment at 1 min. 44.3 seconds.

The Falck family, incidentally, had equal reason to be proud of husband Rolf, who ran a personal best time of 1 min. 50.7 seconds in the men's 800 metre heats and was unlicky not to qualify for the finals.

Robert Hartmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	RI 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
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Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
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Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	£ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.60	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		